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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1410 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission with special marks privileges in China 日二初月三年六國中 SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1916 10 CENTS

GERMANS TORPEDO HOSPITAL SHIP; 115 PERSONS MISSING

French Red Cross Vessel Portugal Is Sunk Off Anatolia

WAS HIT TWICE

Six More Neutral Traders Amongst Week-end Victims of Submarines

NINE ALTOGETHER

New York's Anger Grows At Receipt of Fuller Details About Sussex

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 1.—The French hospital-ship Portugal (5,358 tons; Messageries Maritimes), which was lent to the Russian Government, has been sunk by a German submarine or destroyer, with numerous wounded on board.

Petrograd, April 1.—The hospital-ship Portugal was torpedoed off the coast of Eastern Anatolia. An enemy submarine circled the vessel before torpedoing her.

An official communique says that the crime makes it more impossible than ever for the conclusion of peace with the insane enemy before his complete destruction.

The sinking of the Portugal is perhaps the worst outrage of the war. The hospital-ship was anchoring when the enemy submarine fired two torpedoes, at a range of sixty yards. She sank in less than a minute.

One hundred and fifteen persons are missing, including fifteen sisters of charity, Dr. Count Tatistcheff, a sister of Baroness Meyendorff and fifty Russian medical men.

Nine Ships Sunk

London, April 3.—The Norwegian steamer Norne (1,185 tons) and the British schooner John Pritchard (118 tons) have been sunk. The crews have been saved.

The Norwegian barque Bell (3,765 tons) and the Norwegian s.s. Hans Gude (1,110 tons) have been sunk.

The Norwegian s.s. Memento (1,076 tons) has been sunk and one of the crew drowned.

The Norwegian steamer Peter Hamre (1,080 tons), having a crew of 15 men, was sunk last night, while anchored. The sole survivor has been landed from the Kentish Knock lightship.

The Holt liner Achilles, which was due to leave London for Liverpool on the 1st, has been sunk. 63 of the crew have seen landed, while 4 Chinese and an engineer are missing.

The Swedish s.s. Hollandia (1,115 tons) has been sunk by a submarine off Cape Ushant.

Russia Is Horror-Struck

The torpedoing of the hospital-ship Portugal has caused a thrill of horror throughout Russia. The vessel was painted white, with red crosses painted round the sides and could not be mistaken for anything else.

Baroness Meyendorff, who was the head nursing sister, was a nurse in the Japanese war.

New York, April 1.—Indignation against the Germans has increased on receipt of a cablegram from Americans denouncing the Sussex murders and a despatch from the American Ambassador in London, Mr. Page, stating that a destroyer which was rescuing the passengers on board the Sussex was twice attacked by a submarine.

Naval Court to Inquire Into Case of Tubantia

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Tubantia case will be dealt with by the Naval Court in Amsterdam on April 5.

It is semi-officially announced that the German authorities are ready to examine the fragments of metal found in the Tubantia wreck. It is added that judgment must be suspended until this examination has taken place. At the same time, the

(Continued on Page 2)

German Commander Who Escaped Death On Sultan's Yacht

GEN. VON DER GOLTZ.

Travelers from Turkey say that Gen. von der Goltz, the German commander, was rescued when the Sultan's yacht Erthogroal was torpedoed by a French submarine in the Bosphorus in the latter part of December, and news of which has just been made public.

The despatch announcing the torpedoing of the yacht stated that the vessel was seriously damaged but was still afloat and mentioned Baron von der Goltz as having been appointed commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in the Caucasus.

It is supposed he was on his way to join his command when the yacht was torpedoed.

ANNUAL SPEECH DAY AT CATHEDRAL SCHOOL

Lady de Sausmarez Distributes The Prizes; The Head Master's Report

It was speech day at the Cathedral School yesterday. A large number of parents and friends attended the prize giving and among those present were Sir Havilland and Lady de Sausmarez, the Very Rev. Dean Walker, Messrs. H. A. J. Macray, N. R. Duncan, A. C. Clear, R. B. Hurry and Mr. and Mrs. Jenner Hogg.

After the National Anthem had been sung by the whole audience, Master Gande, aged 6, made a speech of welcome which received tremendous applause.

The Music Master, in his report, spoke of the steady improvement of the boys in both theoretical and practical work. He thought that the best way of judging results was the Cathedral services. Of late he had taken his music class in two sections so that both the Seniors and Juniors had more individual attention. The prize winners in grade I. were Brodie ma, and Bichard ma.; in grade II. Brodie mi. and Harris; grade III. Bichard mi.

Mr. Hertslet gave an interesting report on the drill, pointing out the utility and interest that came from combining drill and games.

Sir Havilland de Sausmarez in his speech spoke of character as the main end of education and said that one of the points in the British character which made Britain successful was doggedness. He recommended the boys to remember that British trait and to follow it.

Lady de Sausmarez distributed the prizes after which a program of recitations and songs was well done. "The Songs of the Sea" were beautifully rendered by the Music Class under Mr. R. B. Hurry.

Loud cheers for Lady de Sausmarez for kindly giving away the prizes brought a pleasant evening to a close.

The report of the headmaster, Mr. E. P. Graham Barrow, was as follows:

That "the battle of Waterloo was won upon the playing fields of Eton"

(Continued on Page 2)

Suining Taken; Hungchiang And Chienyang Also Back In Northerners' Possession

Tokio Hears Yuan's Resignation Imminent; Peking Bodyguard Mutinies; 7 Officers, 80 Men Shot

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 2.—Official.—The Government troops re-captured Suining, in Hunan, on March 23 and also Hungchiang on the same day and Chienyang on the 26th.

Peking, April 3.—Liang Shih-yi requests Reuter's Agency to deny the report which appeared in THE CHINA PRESS on March 29, regarding a letter which he was supposed to have sent to a friend in Shanghai. Liang Shih-yi has written no such letter.

Many alarming rumors have been circulating in Peking this week-end and have caused apprehension among the Chinese, who are changing notes for silver. One of the rumors said that Yuan Shih-k'ai was about to abdicate; another that he intended to leave Peking to go to the Summer Palace—the result in each case to be an outbreak of the troops in the capital.

The origin of these rumors could not be traced, but many wealthy Chinese have been leaving Peking in the past few days, to seek safety in foreign concessions, while shopkeepers are removing their most valuable goods to quarters of the city where they are considered safer. Government circles deny the truth of these rumors.

The Minister of the Interior has instructed the metropolitan police to stop all officials and others who try to leave the capital and also to arrest rumor-mongers. The Peking Daily News is informed that about a dozen rumor-mongers have been shot in the past two days, after trial by the Military Court.

Liang Tun-yen, the Minister of Communications, has tendered his resignation, recommending Vice-Minister Yeh to succeed him.

Chow Tze-chi, the Minister of Agriculture, recently obtained funds for the inauguration of a department for the improvement of tea. The Ministry has therefore requested the Governors of Anhui, Fukien and other provinces producing tea to obtain the best experts and to send them to Peking for service in the new department.

According to a report issued by the Ministry, the export of red, green and brick tea in January and February aggregated 260,000 piculs, 60 per cent of which was exported to America and 40 per cent to Russia.

Hear Resignation Imminent

Tokio, March 31.—It is reported from Peking and Shanghai that the resignation of Yuan Shih-k'ai is imminent. Li Yuan-hung, the Vice-President, will probably succeed him.

Canton, April 2.—The river traffic between Canton and the inland ports is gradually being reduced, owing to the unsettled conditions existing in many districts. The excitement continues and business in the old city is virtually suspended, the shop-doors being half open, ready to be closed at a moment's notice.

It is understood that the rebels refuse peace until Yuan Shih-k'ai has surrendered the Peking Government and Lung Chi-kwang has been superseded.

The Canton-Samshui railway has been damaged and traffic is disorganised. General Lung Chi-kwang is ready to withstand a siege. All the schools have been suspended.

The newspapers are prohibited from reporting the declaration of independence by the Chiuchow Circuit.

The exodus of Cantonese to inland towns, Hongkong and Macao continues to be heavy.

Peking Bodyguard Mutinies

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, May 1.—The rumors according to which Luchow on the Upper Yangtsze has been taken by the rebels as well as the declaration of independence by the southern part of Hunan are both unconfirmed.

Last night, the bodyguard (Kung-wei-chun) attempted a mutiny, which, however, was immediately suppressed. Seven officers and 80 men were shot. The cause of the mutiny was a promise recently given to them that they would receive increased pay on the occasion of the coronation. Although the coronation will not take place, the soldiers, nevertheless, demanded the increased pay.

General Chang Hsun has sent another telegram to the State Department, declaring that he is most strongly opposed to all proposals with reference to the abdication of President Yuan Shih-k'ai.

President Yuan Shih-k'ai has asked Kang Yu-wei, as well as Tang Shao-yi, by telegrams, to abstain from interfering with the situation, but to support the Government.

At yesterday's meeting of the acting Lifayuan, the proposition to re-establish the monarchy was formally withdrawn.

2.7 million Dollars will be handed

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Gen. Villa Wounded; His Followers Routed

U. S. Cavalry Surprise Them At Celebration of Victory Over Carranza's Forces

Reuter's Service

San Antoni (Texas), March 31.—Brigadier-General Pershing wirelesses that 500 Villa followers have been defeated by 400 United States cavalry.

The guerrero enemy were surprised, celebrating a recent victory over the Carranzistas. The guerrero fled to the mountains.

It is reported that Villa was wounded.

PRESIDENT YUAN'S WIFE SENDS GIFTS TO EUROPE

Many Comforts for Equal Distribution Amongst Wounded of All Armies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, April 3.—The President's wife has sent to Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Germany and Austria 200 dozen pairs of socks, 400 dressing gowns, 300 dozen bandages and 500 bed-sheets, for the use of the wounded. These gifts are all of Chinese manufacture.

GREEKS WANT ENTENTE TO EVACUATE SALONICA

Scared by Air-Raids; Notify Germans Renewal Taken As Attack on Greece

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, April 2.—The Greek Government has requested the allies to evacuate the town of Salonica and to remove their ammunition stores to their fortified lines beyond the town. This is due to representations made by the citizens, in view of air-raids.

It is also proposed to notify Germany that any new bombing attack on Salonica will be considered as directed against Greece.

Salonica, April 2.—Artillery fighting has been resumed at Ghevgheli.

AURORA GETS SAFELY INTO PORT CHALMERS

Is Picked Up By Relief Expedition's Tug; All on Board Are Well

Reuter's Service

Port Chalmers, April 2.—The Aurora has arrived. All on board are well.

Wellington, April 2.—The tug which has picked up the Aurora is expected to reach port on the 3rd.

Flagship Brooklyn Arrives in Harbor

Admiral Winterhalter Paid Flying Visit to Guam After Leaving Manila

The United States cruiser Brooklyn, flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, steamed up the river and dropped anchor at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Brooklyn was not due until today. It was said that she made the trip from Manila with all possible speed because there was some uneasiness in official circles over the unsettled situation in China and the spread of the rebellion.

Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, commander of the fleet, arrived on the flagship. He came ashore in the evening and went to the Palace Hotel where Mrs. Winterhalter has been stopping. Immediately after his arrival Admiral Winterhalter and his aides began a thorough inquiry into the trouble situation in China.

Already one of the fleet's ships has been sent to protect foreigners in the South. The U. S. S. Wilmington arrived at Swatow on the 29th of last month and is keeping a watch on the situation there.

There had been persistent rumors that the Brooklyn had been despatched to Guam where an interned German gun-boat was said to be displaying signs of restlessness. The Brooklyn sailed from Manila on March 16 under sealed orders. These orders did take her to Guam, but it was denied by a fleet officer last night that there was any suspicion that the interned gun-boat was going to make a dash for liberty.

"That would be impossible," said this officer. "In the first place, as soon as the gun-boat was interned the breech-blocks of her guns were rendered useless. In the second place there were strict orders not to let her have any coal and there was hardly enough coal on board to get her out of the harbor. Of course we looked at this gun-boat and found her safe at her anchorage. She is one of the German warships that slipped out of Tsingtau."

The Brooklyn is anchored opposite the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Works.

The Brooklyn is in command of Commander George C. Day. It has been about 12 years since her three tall funnels have been seen in Shanghai. She came all the way from the Atlantic to take up her place at the head of the fleet. The admiral's flag was transferred from the Saratoga to the Brooklyn in Manila.

The flagship is 400 feet long and has a displacement of 9,215 tons. Her complement is 500 men. Her heaviest guns are 8-inch, of which she has a battery of eight.

Chiyo Is Abandoned; Slips On To Rocks

Hoped to Resume Salvage Yesterday; Crew Lands On Lema Island

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, April 2.—The majority of the crew of the s.s. Chiyo Maru has landed on Lema Island. Very few are left on board and they cannot be communicated with.

It is hoped to resume the work of salvage tomorrow.

At 8.50 p.m. yesterday, the Chiyo Maru was sending out distress signals stating that the ship was being abandoned. At 9.20 p.m., the Captain sent a wireless message, stating that a heavy south-east sea was running and the vessel was slipping on to the rocks.

At 10.30 p.m., the Toyo Kisen Kaisha received a message from the naval authorities, advising them that the ship had been abandoned at 8.15 p.m.

The British destroyer standing by wirelessed at 5 o'clock this morning that the position of the Chiyo Maru was unchanged. "She will not reply to lamp signals or wireless messages and so we presume the crew have landed on the island." There is an easterly gale blowing, with a high sea."

A Japanese cruiser proceeded to the scene of the disaster at 6 o'clock this morning. The Dock Company's tow-boat Edith arrived at Hongkong, at 9 o'clock this morning, with part of the passengers' baggage.

Gen. Weyler Heads The Spanish Army

GEN VALERIANO WEYLER.

General Valeriano Weyler has been appointed president of a central general staff which has been created by royal decree, according to a despatch from Madrid.

General Weyler was governor of Cuba just before the Spanish-American war. After his return to Spain his reputation as an iron-handed soldier brought him appointments to positions where energy and even stern measures seemed to be required. His appointment in 1900 as captain general of Madrid resulted in more than one ministerial crisis.

He was minister of war in 1901 and again in 1905. In 1909 he was appointed captain general of Catalonia, with headquarters at Barcelona, where the disturbances connected with the execution of sentence of death on Francisco Ferrer were quelled by him without bloodshed.

Gen. Weyler is in his seventy-seventh year, or 13 years beyond the American retirement limit.

Prompt Action Stops Threatened Strike At Clyde Munition Works

Government Deports Three Ringleaders; Agitation Denounced by Labor Party

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 31.—The firm action of the Government in deporting three and arresting two ringleaders has checked a serious strike movement in some of the Clyde munition factories.

The agitation is denounced by responsible members of the Labor party. The men are now returning to work.

A general resumption is expected on Monday.

OSHIMA SUCCEEDS OKA

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, March 31.—Lieut.-General Oka, Minister of War, has resigned, owing to ill-health. Lieut.-General Oshima, who hitherto has been Secretary General for War, succeeds him.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M.	Apr. 4
Per I.-C. s.s. Namsang	Apr. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M.	Apr. 6
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan	Apr. 7
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava	Apr. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano Maru	Apr. 8

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan	Apr. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru	Apr. 8
Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia	Apr. 21
Per C.M. s.s. China	Apr. 21

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya	Apr. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M.	Apr. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M.	Apr. 30
Per P. & O. s.s. Namur...May	1

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left San Francisco on March 17, was due at Yokohama on March 31 approximately and is due to arrive here on or about April 6, per C.M. s.s. China.

VAUX, CAPTURED BY GERMANS, IS STILL MENACED BY FORT

Village Reduced to Ruins And Tactically Useless, French Declare

FIERCE ASSAULTS

Kaiser Momentarily Wins Footing in First Line At Mort Homme

BRITISH MINE WORK

Push Underground Warfare, Wrecking Posts at Hohenzollern Redoubt

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 2.—A semi-official statement says that the German occupation of the ruins of the village of Vaux is tactically useless, as it is menaced in the rear by Fort Vaux, which is solidly held by the French. The struggle will last long, but Verdun will remain with the allies, like Ypres, Arras, Souchez and Rheims.

The official communique issued on Friday evening reported: West of the Meuse, the artillery activity slackened in the region of Malancourt. The enemy did not attempt to debouch from the village.

In the Mort Homme region, the Germans, after a violent bombardment, strongly attacked our positions north-east of Hill 295, at six o'clock in the evening. The attack was accompanied by curtains of tear-shells.

Temporary Success

The Germans, for a moment, gained a footing in some of our first line elements, but they were driven out by a sharp counter-attack. Another attack, made a little later, west of the same position, was completely abortive.

There was moderate artillery activity east of the Meuse and in Woevre. A series of attempts to make surprise attacks on our posts at Dompierre, south of the Somme, failed.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down in the region of the Champagne and Belfort, respectively.

Further big German attacks at Verdun were the feature of the communique on Saturday afternoon.

West of the Meuse, there was only an intermittent bombardment but east of the Meuse the evening bombardment was very violent and was followed by two night attacks, with large German effectives, in the region of Vaux. The first was defeated by artillery and rifle fire, but the second caused an extremely lively struggle, the Germans getting a footing in the village.

Big Guns Hard At It

There was some artillery hurricane fire on the villages at the foot of the Meuse Hills and great reciprocal artillery activity northward of the Aisne. Our batteries' destructive fire was directed on the enemy's roads and railways in the Argonnes.

The communique in the evening reported: West of the Meuse, our positions between Avocourt and Malancourt were intensely bombarded.

East of the Meuse, there was a heavy bombardment, followed, in the afternoon, by a German attack on the ravine between Fort Douaumont and the village of Vaux. The attack was completely stopped by our curtain-fire.

There was moderate artillery activity in Woevre. Our artillery was very active in Belgium and the Argonnes.

The communique this afternoon reported: The day was quiet, except for a somewhat violent bombardment at Avocourt and artillery activity in Woevre.

British Are Mining

London, April 2.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday: There was much aerial activity yesterday and our air-men did much successful work. Three of our machines are missing.

Last night, the enemy exploded a mine near Neuville St. Vaast and an

attempted infantry attack was easily repulsed by bombers. We exploded a small mine near Hohenzollern Redoubt, wrecking hostile posts on two old craters.

The artillery was active today, north and south of Angres, south of Hulluch, north of Ploegsteert Wood and about Pilken.

Enemy attacks south of St. Eloi broke down under our fire.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Saturday: There was considerable aerial activity on both sides, yesterday and hostile artillery activity, today, between Hohenzollern Redoubt and Souchez. We retaliated by shelling the enemy's positions.

The enemy's artillery was active about Ypres. The enemy fired mines, yesterday and today, opposite Fricourt, near the Quarries and in Hohenzollern Redoubt, doing little damage.

There was heavy shelling on both sides, last night, about St. Eloi. Three bombing attacks made by the enemy against our new position were repulsed.

The communique today stated: Two hostile aeroplanes were driven down behind the German lines. One of our machines, sent out yesterday, is missing.

Last night, at St. Eloi, we captured an officer and four men. Grenade-fighting continues.

There was mutual artillery activity about Souchez, Angres, Loos, St. Eloi, Ypres and the Somme. There was mining activity on both sides about Hulluch and the Hohenzollern Redoubt.

Malancourt and Connecting Fortifications Are Taken

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, March 31.—Western theater.—On account of the clear weather, the artillery has been active on many sectors of the front. West of the Meuse, the village of Malancourt and the connecting French fortifications on both sides of the village have been conquered by the Germans. Six officers and 322 unwounded men have been made prisoners.

East of the Meuse, the situation is unchanged. There was hand-to-hand fighting of short duration near the French trenches south of the fortress of Douaumont.

The British lost three biplanes in air-fights; two of the British aviators were dead. Lieutenant Immelmann shot down his 13th enemy aeroplane.

Headquarters, April 1.—Western theater.—Near St. Eloi, British hand-grenade attacks were repulsed. Mine engagements occurred between La Bassee canal and Neuville.

North-east of Roye, the French artillery was very lively. The German artillery efficiently bombarded the enemy's position on the Aisne front. Violent artillery duels occurred in the Argonnes and in the Meuse section.

German battle aircraft shot down four French aeroplanes. One of these was brought down in our lines near Laon, another near Mogeville in the Woevre, behind the enemy's front, one near Ville aux Bois and another south of Hautcourt. The French aerodrome at Rosnay, west of Rheims, was extensively bombed.

Germans Torpedo Hospital Ship

(Continued from Page 1)

official statement of the Chief of the German Admiralty is recalled, which stated that no German naval force fired a torpedo against the Tubantia.

This is the reply to the publication of the Secretary of the British Admiralty trying to impute the guilt of the Tubantia's sinking to the Germans by suggesting circumlocutory inferences.

The Amsterdam paper Het Volk publishes the opinion of an authoritative person in regard to the so-called Schwartzkopf torpedoes, stating that Britain, as well as Holland, possessed a large number of these bronze torpedoes, which were replaced by a new type that can be launched at a great distance. The old type of torpedoes remained in stock and, since submarines are using this weapon, the old type can be used again, as the distance of launching is reduced. If the British declaration is read closely it will be discovered that Britain does not deny the possession of such torpedoes.

German Principles Unchanged

According to Dutch papers the German Minister at the Hague declared to the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs in the name of the German Government that there has been no change in the principles which the German Government had established in regard to submarine warfare, which were communicated to the neutral powers. The German naval forces have the strictest orders to abstain from all attacks against neutral ships, except those which offer resistance or try to escape search by flight.

In the Budget Commission of the Reichstag, the discussion about the submarine warfare has been closed. The Imperial Chancellor, the Secretary of the Navy and delegates of all parties spoke.

The delegates recognized the frankness of the explanations given by the Government. All consented that the naval warfare shall be carried on by the most effective means for obtaining success.

The discussions comprised the complex economical, political and military questions and culminated in an expression of general confidence in the success of the German arms. The President of the Committee thanked the Imperial Chancellor for his collaboration.

Will Stand By Submarine

All parties of the Reichstag, with the only exception of the recently created Socialist minority party, have agreed to move the following resolution: "Since the submarine has proved an efficient weapon against the British warfare in attempting to starve Germany, the Reichstag expresses the certitude that it is necessary to use all military means, including the submarine, in such a way as to ensure a peace which guarantees Germany's future and that it is further necessary in the negotiations with foreign countries to safeguard liberty in the use of submarines which is needed for the maintenance of Germany's naval position, while paying due regard to the justified interests of neutral countries."

The American Ambassador in Berlin, Mr. Gerard, handed to the German Foreign Office an inquiry of the Government of the United States in regard to the torpedoing of the steamers Sussex and Englishman. The text of the note is throughout friendly; it inquires whether German men-of-war participated in sinking the two steamers. The answer will require some time, as the authorities have to make the necessary investigations.

Reports from Christiania state that the British at Kirkwall confiscated the whole of the Scandinavian mails, amounting to about 800 bags, carried by the steamer Hellig Olaf.

In regard to this confiscation, the Copenhagen paper Politiken states: "This act is undoubtedly in contravention of the Hague Convention, signed by Britain and it is further unmistakably a most lamentable violation of the rights of neutrals. It is a fact that Britain tore to pieces the treaty signed by herself. Of course the Danish Government will immediately protest against this violation."

The Berlinske Tidende remarks: "The confiscation is due perhaps to error. If not we must state that Britain by this proceeding put herself outside of the law.

The Frankfurter Zeitung reports from reliable sources in Paris that 3,300 soldiers perished when the transport Provence sank. The French Admiralty now admits that on the Provence, when it was sunk, on February 26th, were 4,000 soldiers, composed of the Staff of the 3rd Colonial Infantry army, the 3rd Battalion, the 2nd company of the 1st Battalion, the 2nd Machine-Gun Company and another company. 296 survivors were landed in Malta and about 400 in Miles. The remainder perished.

RUSSIANS THRASH TURKS ON THE WAY TO BAGDAD

Four Hours Fight Near Kara Maleh Khan Ends In Flight to South

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 2.—The official communique issued on Friday stated: The spread of the spring floods is continuously restricting the field of action on both sides. The young Russian troops are burning with ardor to fight, notwithstanding the incredible difficulties of the ground, which has been transformed into marshes.

The cessation of hostilities owing to the thaw which has set in allows us to sum up the results of our recent operations, which bear more of a local than a general character.

Our most striking successes were not on the main front, but on the south-western, near Oussetchko, where the enemy, after losing important bridge-heads along the Dniester, ceased an active defense of that river, and also in the northern region, where we have made considerable progress along the Dvina, seriously disorganising and menacing the Germans. The general result is a greater stability on our front.

In the direction of Bagdad, in the region of the fortress of Kara Maleh Khan, we defeated an enemy force, which fled southwards, after four hours' fight.

Numerous minor actions are reported in the official communique yesterday, which said that, at one point in the region of Riga, floods caused the Germans to mount the parapets of their trenches, but the Russian guns quickly forced them to return to their trenches.

The communique today stated that there were generally minor operations.

A German aeroplane bombed the station of Zamirie, on the Minsk-Barnovitchi railway. The Germans were bloodily repulsed in their attacks against the heights of Olyka, east of Lutsk.

There was some activity in the Caucasus, where the Russians seized several more villages in the Chorokh basin.

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Zeppelin L.15 Is Captured During Raid Over England

Sinks While Being Towed to Port; Aviator Has Thrilling Fight 9,000 Feet in Air; Big Casualty List

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 3.—The Press Bureau announces: Two air-ships approached the north-east coast on Saturday night. Only one of them crossed the coast. The other turned back.

The War Office announces that there was an air-raid on Friday evening over the Eastern Counties.

It is believed that five Zeppelins participated, crossed the coast at different points and times and steered different courses.

Ninety bombs are reported to have been dropped in various localities, with what result is not yet known. It is also reported that hostile aircraft visited the north-east coast.

On Sunday night, Zeppelins visited the Scottish coast and the northern and south-eastern counties of England and dropped bombs.

200 explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped and a chapel, three dwelling-houses and two cottages demolished and four dwellings, thirty-five cottages and a tram-car partially wrecked. No military damage was done.

Fight 9,000 Feet In Air

Several aeroplanes ascended to attack the raiders. Lieutenant Brándon, of the Royal Flying Corps, when 6,000 feet up, at 9.45, saw a Zeppelin 3,000 feet above. He got over it and dropped several bombs and believes that three took effect.

At 10 o'clock, he was over it again and dropped two more over the nose. His own machine was hit many times by machine-gun bullets.

This may have been the Zeppelin which dropped the machine-gun and other machinery, or the one which descended in the Thames Estuary.

The total casualties arising from the air-raid on Friday now total 43 killed and 66 injured.

It has been ascertained that the Zeppelins were organised in two squadrons, with one detached ship. The squadrons raided the eastern counties, while the detached ship raided the north-east coast.

The Admiralty announces that, on Friday night, a Zeppelin was observed to descend in the Thames Estuary. It surrendered on the approach of a patrol-boat and the crew were taken off.

Captured Zeppelin Sinks

The air-ship was taken in tow, but broke up and sank.

The captured Zeppelin was L. 15. It was hit by gun-fire when over the eastern counties. A shell hit the L. 15 in the upper part, near the tail.

It quickly dropped to a lower altitude, with its tail down and finally descended into the sea, off the coast of Kent. Its machine-gun had some ammunition. The petrol tank had been riddled with shrapnel.

Some machinery has been found which belongs to this or some other raider.

A pilot from a steamer states that they heard very heavy firing overhead from midnight to 4 a.m. At 6.15 a.m., they saw a number of patrol-boats maneuvering round a disabled Zeppelin.

As they got nearer, they saw that the air-ship was broken completely in half and had a big hole in her envelope astern. The cars were submerged.

A number of men emerged in succession from a sort of man-hole in the side of the air-ship, crawled along the envelope and held up their hands as the steamer passed. War-ships were trying to get a tow-rope connected.

Brought Down By Battery

Reuter's Agency learns from an authoritative source that the credit for downing the Zeppelin L. 15 belongs to a land battery in an eastern county.

It was lucky that the air-ship fell in waters swarming with patrol craft, for not only was its back broken, but the gondolas were riddled with shrapnel and several of the crew severely wounded.

A sailor who saw the descent said that "it came down like a sick bird, both ends flapping like wings."

The commander of the Zeppelin had sufficient confidence in British humanity to wireless distress signals. The rescue was effected by the scouting trawler Olivine. The sea was smooth and the night clear though dark and thus it was possible to take off even the wounded.

Towing was very difficult, because the Zeppelin was practically broken in half, the two ends being up in the air and the middle sagging in the water. Only two miles had been covered when the air-ship sank.

The Olivine then transferred her prisoners to a destroyer, put to sea and returned to her duties.

Two officers and sixteen men rescued from the Zeppelin L. 15 have been conveyed to the prisoners of war quarters at Chatham. The rest of the crew will follow.

Britain Going to Raise Further £100,000,000

Some New Taxes, But Still More To Be Drawn From Colossal War Profits

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 1.—The Budget will be the principal parliamentary event next week. Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is credited with the intention of raising an additional £100,000,000.

Although it is believed that a large part of this will be obtained from the more abundant yield of existing taxation, it is considered certain that there will be new taxes. The nature of these at present is speculative, but forecasts agree on the probability that they will include an additional 20 per cent on the income tax and 10 per cent on the excess profits tax, which is at present 50 per cent, a tax on amusements, additional taxation on spirits and an extra duty on coffee, cocoa and chicory. It is likely that the tea duty will remain unchanged.

It is stated that the excess profits tax will be one of the bigger revenue producers of the year and it is estimated that it will amount to at least £50,000,000, as compared with Mr. McKenna's estimate of £30,000,000. Tables of colossal profits are being published by the papers, which argue in favor of much more drastic taxation of these.

It is stated that Mr. McKenna may take the opportunity to remove the injustice caused by paying a double income tax in the Empire.

Annual Speech Day At Cathedral School

(Continued from Page 1)

may or may not have been said by Wellington, but in either case, it is a graceful and well deserved compliment, paid to the Iron Duke's old school in particular and to education in general.

It is in the playing fields that we can see what a boy is made of. He brings there much, if not all, he acquires in school, and his association with his fellows breeds in him that spirit of courage, responsibility, and unselfishness, which makes the good man.

The boys in this school are preparing for their Waterloo, and the question I asked myself in drawing up this report was: "How far are we training our pupils to win, when they come in contact with the big things of life?"

I may tell you that we have acquired a fair knowledge of the many excellent text books that have been poured out by educational publishing companies; that we have gone some way in solving the mysteries of quadratic equations; that some of us have actually passed over the "Asses Bridge;" that 7 of our boys managed to satisfy the Cambridge examiners last year; and that 20 of them are today hoping that they have done likewise this year—but all this, and other work, will not give you a faithful idea—any more than the acquired knowledge will give the scholar a weapon to beat down all obstacles in life—as to what extent we are fitting youngsters for life.

It is not *how much* a boy learns but rather *how well* he can use what he has acquired, that is the true end of education.

And so through 1915 we have aimed—and have been successful too I think—at so combining book knowledge, sport, and influence that the result has been real mental, physical, and moral development. Most of the boys can pass exams, most of them can run the 100 in good time, and all of them,—I believe, are ashamed to do a mean act.

And, ladies and gentlemen, that is what I understand to be the aim of education.

At the end of 1915 we were unfortunate in losing the services of Mrs. L. H. Turner who had been in charge of the little boys for nearly two years. I should like to express how very much the committee and I appreciated the excellent work she did while on the staff.

Mrs. Van Bergen filled the vacancy thus caused. We have to congratulate ourselves in getting so experienced a mistress at just the right moment. It is not necessary to say anything about Miss Newbery's work. Miss Symons worked hard at the French and good results have rewarded her. Her heart and soul are in the school. We missed the Dean while he was at home and were glad to see him back again and initiating his classes into the classical mysteries. Mr. Price and Mr. Stearn helped to carry on the work of the school during my flying trip to England, and I am extremely grateful for all they did. They are still actively engaged in teaching forms in Bible and prayer book.

Mr. Hertslet has been in charge of the drill, and his name and well known enthusiasm spell success. Mr. C. C. Graham has proved most welcome at the organ every morning.

Mr. Hurry will have something to say about the music in the school, but I should not like to miss this opportunity in saying how much I enjoy the results of his work, and appreciate the harmonious relations existing between choir and school.

We are living in strenuous times; times when patriots are needed. One of the lessons taught us by this war is the necessity of teaching our pupils not that love of country which finds its only expression in jingoism, but a love that finds its reward in duty, responsibility, work, all of which go to form a real patriotism. This school is but 10 years old and yet we are proud to claim, and to pray for, 15 old boys who are serving their country, and to remember two who have given their lives in the great cause.

A right reading of history must now occupy a prominent place in our curriculum, for by it, we are able to look back over the annals of our race, and to recall the past. The echoes of far-off contests and of ancient heroisms come down to us through the ages. "We have heard with our ears and our fathers have declared to us the noble works which God did in their days, and in the old time before them."

We hear of Phillip Sidney, thirsty and dying on the field of Zutphen, refusing the cup of water and giving it to a poor soldier with the words "Thy necessity is greater than mine." We recall the image of the saintly Bishop Ken, on the eve of the Declaration of Indulgence, as he stood with six other bishops before James in the presence chamber of Whitehall, "We have two duties to perform, our duty to God, and our duty to our king. We honor your Majesty, but we must fear God." Or we think of Wolfe, the young soldier, on the heights of Quebec, spent and wounded after a hard fight, aroused by the cry "They run." "Who run?" "The enemy." "Then I die happy." And as we realize these scenes, we know that this world is a better world for us to live in because such deeds have been done in it. And today when we are spurred to new efforts we must not forget to pay a tribute to the educational system which has produced in this Great War humane, heroic and self-resourceful men and women.

In searching for new efficiency, we must above all things preserve that training of character which is the chief end and glory of school life. So in spite of the great disaster, Britons will march forward on the feet of little children; and

Away down the river
A hundred miles or more
Other little children
Shall bring our boats ashore.

The Prize Winners were:

St. George's Society English Prize, Bickerton.

Form 1.—1st prize, E. Judah ma.
English, Donald ma.
French, Kadoorie ma.

Cambridge Junior, Elias ma.
" Preliminary, Ezra.
" Brodie ma.
" Bichard ma.
" Bauld.
" Tippin.
" Hall.

Form 3.—1st prize, Marshall.
English, Donald mi.
Industry, Whitham.
Mathematics, Harris.

Form 4.—1st prize, Bichard mi.
Mathematics, Mayer.

Form 5.—1st prize, Goldman.
Classwork a) Lintalhac.
b) Gande.
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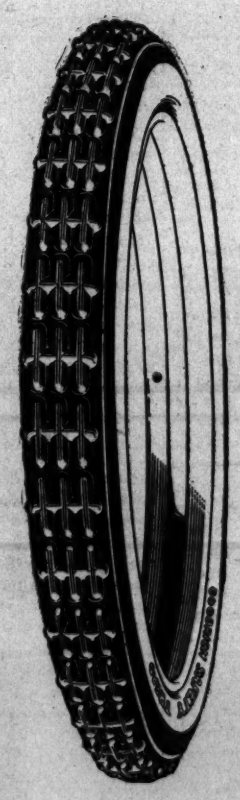

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'APPARENTLY EXHAUSTED'

Austrians at Olyka Capture Advanced Position And Fill Up Trenches

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, March 31.—Eastern theater. The Russian activity was limited to the bombardment of the German positions which were recently attacked by the Russians.

Headquarters, April 1.—Russian theater.—There is nothing inportant to report. The Russian offensive is apparently exhausted for the moment. From February 28 to March 28 the Russians attacked large sectors of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's front, with 30 divisions, or more than 500,000 men and with such an expenditure of ammunition as was unheard-of on the eastern front until then.

Thanks to the bravery and tenacious endurance of the German troops, the Russians had no success at all. The Russian casualties, according to cautious calculations, are not less than 140,000 men.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, March 30.—The Admiralty reports: Four Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplanes, under the command of First Lieutenant Konyovic, bombarded Valona on March 29. Batteries and dug-outs, an aeroplane hangar and the French aeroplane sheltering steamer Foudre were hit several times. In spite of heavy firing, all the aeroplanes returned safely.

Vienna, March 31.—Italian theater. Owing to unfavorable weather, everything is calm.

Austrians Capture Trenches

Vienna, April 1.—Russian theater.—Near Olyka, Austro-Hungarian detachments took the enemy's advanced position, filled up the trenches, destroyed the parapets and returned to the main position. South-east of Sienikovce, the enemy's endeavors to advance their front were frustrated by artillery fire and counter-attacks.

Italian theater.—Fighting has recommenced at several places. More or less spirited artillery duels occurred near the Tolmein bridge-head, in the Fella sector and on the Dolomites front.

Italian attacks on the sector between the Great and Small Pal and near Schluderbach were repulsed.

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Bulgarian headquarters, March 30.—A German air squadron, composed of 15 aeroplanes, on March 27 dropped 800 bombs on Port Salonica and the Anglo-French camps. An explosion was observed in a shed near the railway station and on an enemy ship.

Enemy aeroplanes attacked the Germans, without success. Four of the enemy's aeroplanes were forced to land and the others withdrew.

Berlin, April 30.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst states: The German Emperor has extended the general amnesty, proclaimed on February 3, 1916, to sentences given by tribunals in Alsace-Lorraine. Consequently all punishments, with the exception of offences against military honor, are cancelled.

The Russian Minister of War, Polivanov, has resigned. His successor is General Scharvajev, the former Director of Intendancy.

Espionage In Bulgaria

Reports from Sofia state that, in the sensational process concerning the spying organized by the former Russian Naval Attache, a Bulgarian officer of the reserve, a newspaper man and two captains of merchant ships have been sentenced to imprisonment for life. One of the captains is of Russian nationality.

The Prussian Minister for Agriculture, Baron von Schorlemer-Alst, declared in the Prussian Herrenhaus (House of Lords) that, according to the last crop reports, the prospects are as good as possible. In spite of the war, Germany does not march towards hunger, but can hold out to the victorious end.

The stock of potatoes is sufficient until the next harvest. The difficulties in regard to butter and milk have already passed the culmination point. Certain restrictions will be necessary in the consumption of meat, in order to distribute the existing stock more evenly.

The Minister closed: "We shall be a nation united in indissoluble fraternity."

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger publishes an interview with the Hungarian Prime Minister, Count von Tisza, who stated that no starvation menaces Austria-Hungary, since ample provisions are in stock and splendid crops may be hoped for. Count Tisza declared that Germany and Austria-Hungary, who fought shoulder to shoulder, will form a close economic connection when peace is declared.

Reichsbank Dividend Bigger

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Reichsbank has taken place. A dividend of 8.97 per cent has been declared, against 3.43 per cent last year. The taxes paid by the Reichsbank amounted to 199,719 million Marks. The total movement was 972,572.590 million Marks, or 450,000 million Marks more than in 1914.

The gold reserve increased by 352 million Marks to 2,448 million Marks. Herr Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-America Line and Herr Henry Nathan, Director of the Dresdner Bank, were elected members of the Central Reichsbank Committee.

The Italian paper Il Secolo publishes the sensational news that the Greek batteries in the port of Piraeus are fixed on the British ships, who tried to take away Greek ships anchoring there. It is further reported that the British landed troops in Piraeus and likewise in Patras, where they arrested the officers of the German and Austro-Hungarian ships which have been lying there since the beginning of the war.

The Greek population hindered the British troops when they wanted to arrest a German engineer, whereupon the British ships left Patras. The British ships also left Piraeus, after having been shelled by Greeks. Berlin papers publish the news with all reserve, placing the responsibility on Italian papers.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior, Dr. Delbrueck, in a most important circular letter, instructs the representatives of the state authority in the provincial and county administration as to the character of the relations to be maintained with the self-government authorities. The Minister first recognizes that the provinces, towns and townships have rendered extremely high patriotic services during the war, which were made possible only by the institution of free self-government.

Self-government, however, means the privilege of making independent decisions on their own responsibility. The Minister, therefore, instructs the state representatives never to exercise the state privilege in the bureaucratic spirit, but only in such a way as strengthens self-government.

Thus the right of confirmation in case of an appointment made by the self-government authorities ought not to be used by state officials in order to impose persons of their own choice, but only with a view to assure appointment of such persons as appear to be apt to bear the responsibilities of self-government as viewed from the standpoint of public interest. Likewise, the confirmation of ordinances issued by the self-government authorities is only to be refused when contrary to the state laws.

The Minister states that it is the duty of the state officials to protect and not to hamper self-government.

Review Prisoners' Treatment

In the Reichstag the representatives of the Government gave information about the situation of the German prisoners of war in Japan and Russia. The delegations of Red Cross commissions of neutral countries greatly improved the situation of the prisoners and thanks were expressed for their important services. In England, the situation of the German prisoners of war is not unfavorable, while in France the conditions are unfavorable in many cases; particularly the alimentation appears to be insufficient at several places.

It is reported from Athens that at least 200 soldiers of the Anglo-French forces were killed by the German air-attacks. 20 tons of sedite were exploded and numerous barracks were burned. 27 Servian railway cars with war material and an ammunition shed in the city were destroyed.

Greek public opinion sharply criticizes the proceedings of the Entente which exposed Salonica to attacks, as the headquarters and military establishments are situated in the town. The refusal of the Entente powers to pay for the damage caused by air-attacks caused bitter deception in Greek circles.

The Servians interned in Austria-Hungary are allowed to return home. They will be sent in groups of 500. The arrangement has been made in accordance with the advise given by the Governor-General of Servia.

The Brandenburg Provincial Diet has accepted a plan for the supply of electric light and power for the whole province, as recently reported. The Diet authorizes the issue of a loan of 24 million Marks for this purpose and further the concluding of contracts with the General Electric Company and the State Railways Administration of the Municipality of Berlin.

Forests Impede Russians

The Frankfurter Zeitung reports from the Narotsch lake that the immense forests, which considerably favored Russian attacks during the winter, have now become immense obstacles, owing to the fact that the whole district is now converted into swamps. A German patrol waded in water which reached up to the breast. The German troops at this place offered heroic resistance to the many Russian attacks made during the last few days.

The headquarters report mentioned the bravery of the Saarbruecken troops. Singular facts now become known which demonstrate the spirit of the soldiers. The Commanding General expressed his special approbation to a Silesian territorial who jumped upon the parapet when the Russians attacked in masses and hurled about forty bombs against them. This single man alone stopped the attack of the Russians at this place.

General Wild von Hohenborn, Prussian Minister of War, in the main committee of the Reichstag made confidential statements about the situation of the German army. According to the newspapers, the Minister said that the recruiting has been assured for a long time.

It was not planned to extend the age limit beyond 45 years. On the contrary, those soldiers who had passed their 45th year during the war had been withdrawn from the front. The Minister said this was largely due to the excellent care given to the wounded.

He furthermore communicated figures about the German losses which prove that they are not heavy compared with those of the enemies. Germany was provided with raw material for a long time. It was necessary to use the stock carefully, but there was no reason for fear even if the war was kept on no matter how long.

Montenegrins Still Fight Austrians in Mountain Fastnesses

Active guerilla warfare is reported as still being waged by the Montenegrin troops, and particularly in the Tarabosch Mountains west of Scutari. In advance of the Austrian troops, who are in pursuit, a number of Austrian aeroplanes have been harassing the Montenegrins, flying low and using machine guns against groups of the poorly equipped soldiers of General Martinovitch.

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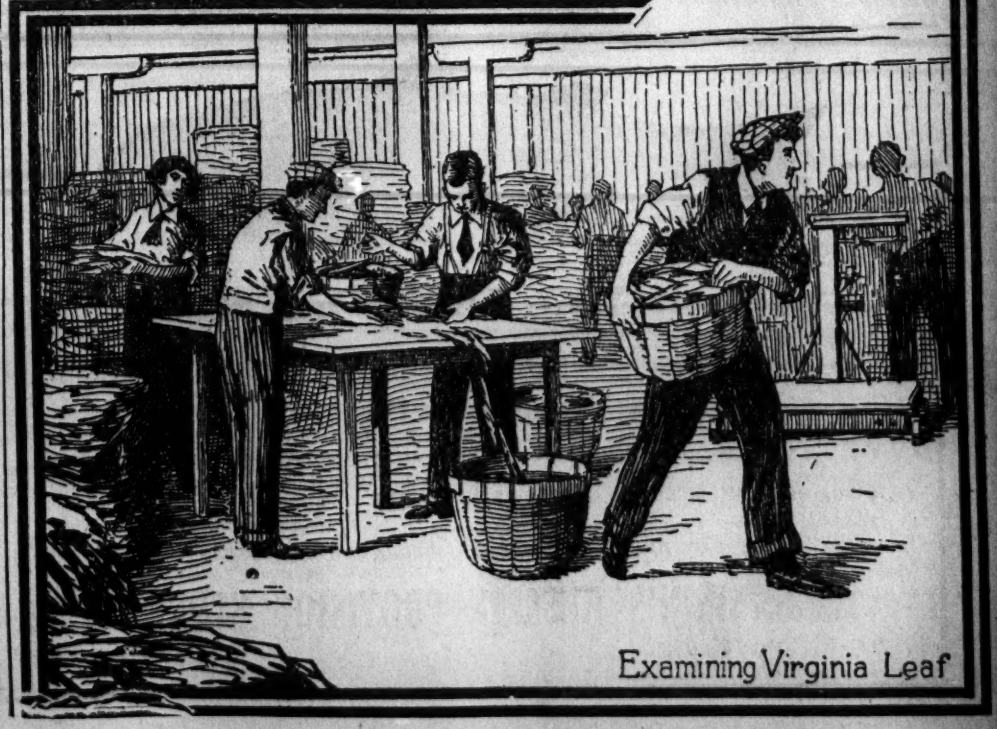

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YUAN TO RECUPERATE AT SUMMER PALACE

During the past few days there has been a persistent report that the Chief Executive intends to take a brief holiday at the Summer Palace for the purpose of recuperating his health. He is said to be feeling fairly well, and a foreigner who interviewed him last Saturday described him as looking remarkably fit and alert. But in the sense of precaution, he considers it advisable to take a rest after the strenuous work of the last few months. It is understood that Messrs. Liang Shih-yi and Chu Chi-chien, the Minister of Interior, visited the Summer Palace on Sunday and ascertained the extent to which the Imperial apartments of the Old Buddha called for repairs in order to render the same suitable for the occupation of the Chief Executive.

In this connection a Japanese paper, published in Tientsin, has hazarded the characteristically irresponsible remark that some military disturbance is sure to take place in the Capital in case the Yuan Shou should remove to the Summer Palace. While such a crude suggestion is to be strongly condemned, there is said to be the feeling that something might happen if the Yuan Shou should unexpectedly leave the Capital. An unconfirmed report says that the Legation Quarter has informally sounded the Chinese Government on the subject.—Peking Gazette.

Wilson Announces He'll Sign the Jones Bill Even Though Partly Opposed

Washington, March 21.—President Wilson last night made the announcement that he is willing to sign the Jones bill with all its present amendments even though he disagrees with some of the features contained in the bill.

This statement is taken to mean that the measure will soon be acted upon. In his message to congress the president referred to the bill as being intimately connected with the preparedness program and since this subject now hold the boards in congress, the Jones bill may be called up at any moment.

A similar statement to the one the president made last night was partly responsible for his disagreement with Mr. Garrison, which led to the latter's resignation as secretary of war.

German Prisoners In Japan Suffer Burns Fighting Big Blaze

Kobe, March 28.—A fire broke out in the German Prisoners' Barracks at Osaka this morning at 8.35 o'clock. Fifteen blocks of buildings were entirely destroyed. Seven prisoners were slightly injured while they were rendering assistance in putting out the fire. In addition, a fireman and an employe were slightly injured..

BOPP MUST FACE TRIAL

San Francisco, March 24.—Franz Bopp, the Austrian consul at San Francisco and the other charged with interference in American trade, have lost out in their appeal on demurrer and must stand trial for the charges lodged against them.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

SOUNDS LIKE A WILD SWEET POTATO HOUND TO ME -
TRYING TO HOLD IN THE BIG LAUGH
LIGHT LUNCH
HEY JIM - GET THIS GUY WITH THE HOUND IN THE BASKET - HE'T A HOT SICETCH - PIPE HIS EXPRESSION
AND NOBODY WOULD EVER GUESS THAT IT WAS A DOG
THROW 'IM A BONE
IF HIS BRAIN WAS A TRANSFER THERE WOULDN'T BE ENOUGH TO PUNCH A HOLE IN
BOW-WOW-R-R.
INDOOR SPORTS
TRYING TO APPEAR UNCONCERNED AND AS EDJE AS THE DOG YOURE TAKING HOME IN A BASKET STARTS TO DO A CARUSO

NEW CHINA MAIL SHIP

Steamer Victoria Bought For Trans Pacific Trade

Manila, March 25.—Mail advices received here by way of Honolulu are to the effect that the China Mail Steamship Company, now operating the steamer China between San Francisco, Manila and other Orient ports, has purchased the Steamer Victoria to be placed on the same run. The Victoria is said to be a steamer of 12,000 tons.

Lloyd's Register gives several steamers by the name of Victoria but none that might answer the tonnage given, which means displacement. It is understood that the Victoria is to cut out steerage and only carry cabin passengers and cargo. The idea, it is understood, is to have two passenger vessels and two freighters, four in all for the China Mail company. It is not known when the first voyage will be made.

NEW JAPANESE CONSULATE

Peking, March 30.—Yesterday the Japanese authorities informed the Chinese Government that the Japanese Government had decided to establish a Consulate in Kwangsi. The official selected for this post is Mr. Ohta who was for four years Consulin Newchwang. Mr. Ohta is now in Tokio and will leave shortly for his new post. He will be accompanied by a secretary. While it is generally believed that the Consulate will be established at Nanning owing to its being an opon port the exact location of the Consulate has not been finally decided upon. Enquires made by your correspondent as to whether this is in any way to be taken as a recognition of the Independent Government in the south by Japan have been answered in the negative. This Consulate is being established on account of the large interest that Japan has in that province. By having informed the Central Government of their intention to establish a Consulate there the Japanese have shown they still consider that province under the control of the Peking authorities.—*Peking and Tientsin Times.*

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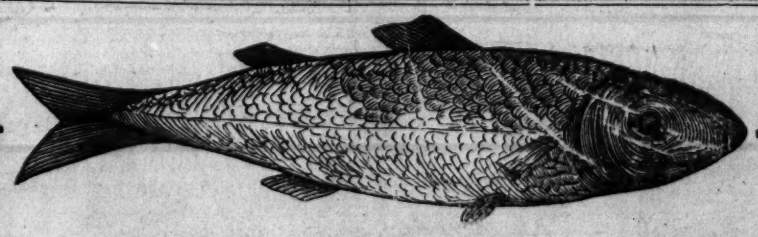

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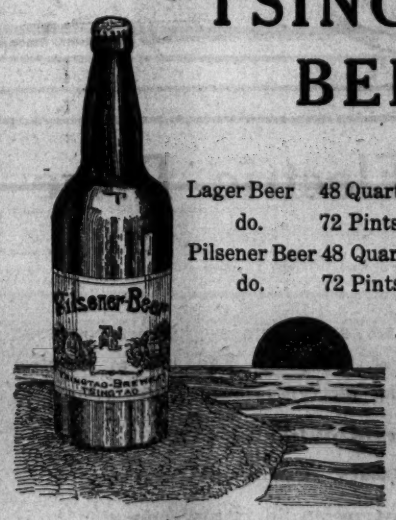

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PEACE WITH U.S. IS NOT CHIEF ISSUE, REVENTLOW

Victory in Defense of Germany's Existence of Greater Importance

PRESIDENT IS CRITICISED

Warn Citizens Off Armed Ships Now and Settle the Issue In Future

By Karl H. von Wiegand
(Special Staff Correspondent of the World)

Berlin (via Amsterdam), Feb. 26. —"What constitutes 'armed for defense' on the part of merchant ships? What is 'defense' by an armed merchantman, and what is such a ship entitled legitimately and legally to defend itself against? Where does 'defense' by a merchant ship end and where does 'offense' begin in modern naval warfare when a recognized legal craft of war endeavors to stop such a ship for the purpose of search in compliance with the old rules of sea warfare?

"As I understand your Secretary of State's position, he recognizes submarines as legal warcraft and at the same time accords to armed merchantmen the right to treat them as pirate craft. Is that logical or consistent?"

These are some of the questions fired at me by Count Ernst zu Reventlow, probably the best known naval critic, marine and political writer in Europe, when I hunted him up today to obtain his views.

Count Not a Fire-Eater

I found Reventlow at his home in Charlottenburg, where he has been confined some days threatened with pneumonia. Despite this he was at work in his library. In another part of the house Countess Reventlow, who was a French Comtesse before she married Reventlow, then naval officer, was looking after thirty small poor children whom she feeds and cares for daily.

There was no indication of "pathological sickness" about Reventlow to which a portion of the press recently attributed some of his editorial utterances. As a matter of fact, he personally does not bear out the impression created by some of his writings. He is not a fire eater, but a man of very quiet manner and cool exterior despite an intensive mentality.

"It is not a question of conciliation or non-conciliation toward America," he said. "It is a question whether Germany will conduct the war against England with a recognized legal arm of the navy or whether we shall let a neutral power paralyze that very powerful naval arm we have because it suits your Government to hinder and restrict us from waging an effective submarine campaign against England, while at the same time Washington knows England's war of starvation not only is in violation of international law, but is in utter disregard of American rights in the matter of non-contraband and mails.

Calls Us Friendly to Britain

"Has England even as much as answered President Wilson's notes? Is it any wonder that the conviction is growing in Germany that it appears to be the standpoint in Washington that England may do what she pleases against Germany regardless of international law, which is only for Germany to obey? That the German people have drawn the only deduction possible from such an attitude must be comprehensible."

Count Reventlow declared that under modern conditions of naval warfare an armed merchantman in the war zone was comparable to an armed civilian in the war area on land.

"If a cruiser stops a merchantman and is about to make a search, when the ship fires at the cruiser that merchantman probably will be blown out the water," he continued. "Is such an act by a merchantman one of defense? If a submarine signals a ship to stop or approaches for that purpose and to search according to the rules of cruiser warfare and the merchant ship fires upon the submarine, is that an act of defense or offense? Hasn't the submarine, as a recognized legal warcraft, the same legal status as a cruiser?

Peril To Submarines

"The moment a merchantman is armed it becomes a warship and a belligerent, since today there is no such thing as pirates or privateers or illegal craft upon which it has a right to fire and still maintain the status of a peaceful non-belligerent. The difference between a cruiser and a submarine is that a merchantman stands no chance with a cruiser, while even a rifle bullet might render a submarine incapable of diving.

"The British Admiralty has given orders first to merchant ships to be armed; second, it has placed naval gun crews aboard, and third, it has ordered them to sink submarines on sight as if they were pirates. To all intents and purposes that constitutes armed merchantmen auxiliary warships and they have so proved themselves in actual practice, as shown by proofs brought by the German Government.

"It is noteworthy that the British Government has disputed neither the proofs nor the offensive action of merchantmen nor the orders issued by the Admiralty."

Count Reventlow declared that it appears that Secretary Lansing had practically admitted that the law or long usage should be changed, but that he alone could not do it.

"So according to that," he went on, "British armed merchantmen may continue to treat German submarines as pirates, but our submarines must treat the enemy auxiliary warships as inoffensive traders, all because while the law, even according to Mr. Lansing, doesn't exactly seem to fit, it cannot be changed without the consent of the belligerents.

Greater Than Peace With Us

"No, Germany cannot grant that argument of onesidedness. Germany cannot any longer lesson her chances to win the war against England when the means to that end are in our possession. No, we cannot afford to do that even for the sake of relations with neutral powers."

"Count, it has been said that you rather invite a break with America, or are indifferent to it," I remarked.

"That is absolutely false," he replied with some heat. "I take the standpoint that we will very gladly live in peace and friendship with the United States; that we want to maintain the unbroken friendly relations of over a century; that we have shown our good will and given proof of our good intentions in that direction; but that a higher claim than the earnest wish to live in peace with America is the right and duty we have to fight for the existence of the Geramn nation and independence of the German people which is again avowedly threatened by Premier Asquith, and to fight for that with every arm and weapon we have.

"If Washington is deaf to such argumentations then we must accept it that the American Government has not any intention to think justly or impartially, but that it identifies its wishes and interests with those of Great Britain.

"We in Germany would regret this deeply, but would have to take the standpoint that our own existence and independence, both of which the British Government says must be destroyed, come first and that our relations to other powers are second."

England Ignores Protest

Admitting that the enforcement of America's protest to England cannot be made part of the issue between Germany and America, Count von Reventlow declared that the apparent indifference of England to President Wilson's protest, which she has not even answered, and the fact that this has not brought any pressure from Washington, in contrast with the Administration's firm attitude toward Germany, was nevertheless not without effect upon the mind of the German people.

The Count laid great emphasis upon the importance of time in war and declared that Germany, to meet the wishes of President Wilson, practically suspended the submarine campaign around England for months; that England had got the full benefit of President Wilson's action, while Germany had sacrificed much valuable time upon the altar of America's friendship.

"For a year President Wilson and Secretary Lansing in effect have said to us, 'If you will behave, be nice and good, we will persuade England to be a good boy.' But England has not had the slightest intention of paying any attention to her American mentor. For a year America has been a brake upon Germany's war against England, trying to paralyze our submarine arm, while at the same time affording England every possible aid against us. Cannot the American people conceive that the German people feel this is a gross injustice?"

Fight For Existence

Count Reventlow declared that it seemed impossible for America to conceive that Germany was battling against an overpowering coalition for its existence; that this was not a mere phrase is shown by the repeated speeches of Asquith, Sazonoff and others that the war will not end until Germany is absolutely crushed; in other words, until Germany's existence as a nation and independence as a people are destroyed.

With such a fate placed before them by Asquith, Sazonoff and French statesmen, the German people would use every weapon and arm to frustrate the plans of the enemy coalition, he asserted.

"From the very beginning our enemies have disregarded all rights, laws, justice and customs to bring about the destruction of the German nation," he said. "Germany at the beginning of the war expressly declared she was ready to stand by the Declaration of London. England tore that declaration in shreds, also the Paris Declaration of 1856. England has no justification of necessity as reason or ground for the utter disregard of these international declarations or for declaring the North Sea a war zone and laying 5,000 square kilometres of mine fields across the North Sea between the English and Belgian coasts, in contravention of international law.

Any Weapon Justified

"The reason for this was not one of necessity or that there was an attempt on the part of Germany to starve out England's non-combatants, but it was intended to conduct a war of starvation against the German people.

"I take the standpoint that by every natural law and duty Germany has the right to use every weapon and arm against such a policy and warfare, the avowed object of which is to crush and destroy our nation and independence."

Reventlow said that as he viewed it the chief issue between Germany and America centred around the safety of American life; that that was the practical issue.

"Why do President Wilson and Mr. Lansing take so much interest in dead Americans and so little interest in live American citizens?" he asked. "From every reasonable standpoint it would seem more practical, more sensible and certainly more humanitarian if your Government is neutral and fair that it would co-operate with Germany in some manner to prevent loss of American lives.

"Certainly if your Government decides to break off relations or even declare war on Germany in support of its abstract principle, that Americans may travel on any ship they please in the war zone, armed or unarmed, they certainly would not for the time that such a status between Germany and America exists attain that object; namely, the safety of Americans en route to England by such a move."

Count Reventlow was of the opinion that the entire matter can be cleared and made simple by America announcing that it would safeguard and reserve its right and principle for future adjudication, but that citizens of the United States should forego travelling on armed belligerent ships for the remainder of the conflict. He pointed out again that Germany for months has signified her willingness to permit the creation of a fleet of so-called "sacred ships," which would be immune.

"Since the Lusitania," he said, "Washington has kept a Damocles sword hanging over our head, with the implied threat to break off relations if any more Americans lost their lives; but without any intention of offending President Wilson, Secretary Lansing or the American people, the German people has come to the decision that it must regard its own existence and independence and the means thereto first. If in trying to save our nation and maintain our independence America declares her friendship forfeited we should be truly and sincerely sorry, but we cannot help it.

"I hope the submarine war will reopen and be pressed with all possible vigor. If, after our good will is shown to afford safe conduct to Americans through special ships, which has been ignored by Washington, Americans wilfully place themselves in unnecessary danger of losing their lives, and this results in a break of relations, perhaps war, then let the American people and history place the moral responsibility where it will rest—on the present American Government."

BASEBALL BACK AGAIN; SAILORS BUSY ALREADY

Club Wants Its Members To Make a Start; Wilhoit Has Equipment Waiting

The baseball bug has begun to stir himself and claim his victims.

Every afternoon flocks of stalwart sailors swarm over the Recreation Grounds batting out gentle fungoes and limbering up their arms. The smack of the ball in the hollow of mits and the sharp crack of bats give forth a pleasant sound.

All of which is a prelude to the announcement that members of the Baseball Club ought to do likewise. The equipment of the club is in the possession of Mr. Wilhoit, of the Palace Hotel Annex. Members are urged to go out whenever they can and begin practice.

KOMAROFF WINS

Though conceding half the game in 500 up, in the final of the Masonic Club's handicap billiard tournament, yesterday, Mr. C. D. Komaroff was successful against Mr. G. Priestwood, winning the game with a lot in hand. It was an interesting exhibition. The biggest break was 40 by the winner.

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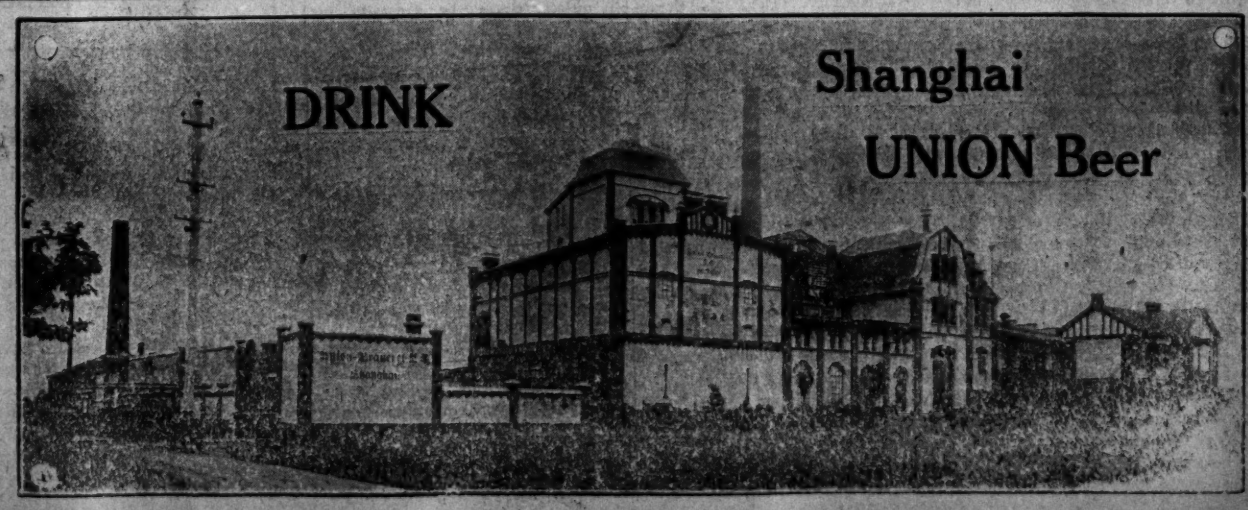

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

Home Office, Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

Address all Communications to THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices.. Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Peking Bureau.....Russo-Asiatic Bank Building
Berlin Office.....10 Friedrichstrasse
Tokyo Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...Mex.$20.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months 7.50
SUNDAY, per Year 7.00

Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $5.00 per year extra.

Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.

Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy: Sunday 20 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.

Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Department, Washington, D. C.

Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.

Telephone—1432 Business Office.
1433 Editorial Department.

Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Heavy anti-cyclone in Northern China. Increase of the monsoon along the whole coast. Fine weather.

BIRTHS

BORN at Victoria Nursing Home, April 2, 1916, to Mrs. George F. Bickford, a daughter.

WILSON: Born to Mr. and Mrs. Lucian C. Wilson, a girl, Lula Catherine, at Red Cross Hospital, on April 2.

9295

SHANGHAI, APRIL 4, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

American Shipping

(New York Times)

THE difficulty of shippers and the obstacles to the American Government's proposal for their relief create an opportunity which the shipbuilders are making the most of. Objectionable as the high freights are it is clear that they operate as a subsidy such as no Congress would dare consider. The subsidy in the form of profits from high freights does not fall like taxes on the just and unjust. It is collected from those who pay it in consideration of the chance of collecting it from ultimate consumers, with a profit which is earned, and it is disbursed not among pork hunters, but among those deserving it and in proportion to what they do to earn it. That is the interpretation of the remarkable activity recorded in the daily news.

The Bethlehem Steel Company has begun expending from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 in the development of the Sparrows Point shipyard, and 5,000 men will be employed. The Standard Oil has fifty-six tankers under contract, and is considering the establishment of its own shipyards. The Texas Company, in the same trade, has leased two shipyards in Maine. The International Submarine and Shipbuilding Company has been organized with capital of $5,000,000 for the purpose of building submarines and cargo boats on standardized plans. That is familiar in British practice regarding ships, and in American practice regarding locomotives and automobiles, but it has been the American way to build ships as England builds locomotives, each as a special order, or on plans provided by the buyer. It needs no argument as to which is the cheaper way for quantity of construction, nor to show American qualifications for that sort of work.

That the idea is taking root is shown by the offering to public subscription of the shares of the California Shipbuilding Company, from whose prospectus the following sentence is taken: "The company has numerous inquiries about building cargo vessels under contract, but is seriously considering building itself stock standard cargo craft for the purpose of sale, charter, or lease when finished, the idea being standardization, duplication and multiplication of a reasonably priced vessel in order to co-operate in building up an American merchant marine."

The Gaston, Williams and Wigmore Steamship Company has incorporated itself with $5,000,000 capital for the development of trade with Russia and the Far East. Three steamers have been bought, two have been ordered, and others are under treaty. This is the outgrowth of the earlier company's business in large war orders for Russia, and is designed to extend the business and carry it over into peace times.

The American International Corporation has bought three Dutch ships, and ordered two more built, to be transferred to United States registry and operated from San Francisco in trade to Panama and Central America. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company is adding several steamers to its existing facilities in the same trade, including an Atlantic service. Scattering orders of one or two ships have been placed by Grace and Co., the Coastwise Transportation Company, and others too numerous to specify.

The purpose of this record of facts is to show that private capital lacks neither the means nor the disposition to meet the emergency which the Administration proposes to deal with in other methods lacking the confidence or support of either shippers or carriers. Even if the Government plans were to succeed they would be trivial in comparison with what private capital is doing, and might be chilled in doing by Government competition. It is safe to say that if the prospects of the Government shipping scheme were brighter the activity of private enterprise would be less. Under present conditions there is ample profit for shipping even under the disabilities imposed by Congress. In quieter times the necessity for removing legal handicaps upon sea carriers will recur. It would be a mistake to construe present activity as change of mind by shipping masters regarding labor class legislation, or condonation of its enactment.

ISLANDS FOR SALE

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28.—The question of buying the Danish West Indies has again been brought to the attention of the United States. Twice before—in Lincoln's and in Roosevelt's administration—negotiations were entered into for the purchase of these islands, only to fail of ratification at the last moment. This time, however, the offer comes from Copenhagen, with assurances that the people of Denmark have announced themselves in favor of the proposition. So now it is up to Uncle Sam.

The Danish West Indies are the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix in the Antillean group lying east of Porto Rico, the nearest, St. Thomas, being only thirty-six miles away. The islands are of volcanic origin, and the high cliffs of their coastlines make them natural fortifications.

Of the three islands, St. Thomas, although the smallest, is the most important. Possessing an excellent harbor, and called the Gibraltar of America, it would be a strategic asset to the United States both in a military and commercial sense. With batteries mounted on the jutting cliffs which shelter its harbor of Charlotte Amelia, Uncle Sam could make of this island a valuable accessory in the defense of the Panama Canal. It would also form an outer defense for Porto Rico and Cuba, which in turn command the Gulf of Mexico. Moreover, the establishment of a strong naval base in the West Indies would give us control of the Caribbean and strengthen the Monroe Doctrine.

Furthermore, the islands are coveted by other nations; so that their importance to the United States lies not only in their strategic value to us, but in the menace of hostile ownership. In case of war with a nation holding St. Thomas, the enemy would have a base in the western hemisphere, and threaten the Panama Canal. Hence the importance of buying these islands, and of buying them now.

The commercial possibilities of the Danish West Indies need only a strong hand to develop them into facts. For many years the islands have proved nothing but an expense to the Danes. However, they have laid out the towns in neat, wide streets; they have built comfortable houses and established libraries, schools and churches; they have put in drainage systems, and built good roads. Yet they have failed to make the most of the resources of the soil and have been unable to maintain trade, which has fallen off considerably in the last few years.

The harbors are good and the land, while rocky in places, is tropically verdant and especially adapted to the growing of sugar cane. There are many large sugar plantations which employ most of the negro population. The negroes are descendants of slaves imported in the early days by the Dutch and subsequently given their freedom by the Danish parliament. They are typical West Indian negroes of the sort that built the Panama Canal, only a trifle milder and lazier.

The islands enjoy a moderate climate, the temperature rarely going below seventy or above ninety degrees. During August, September and October when the south winds prevail, the atmosphere is hot and sultry and many thunder storms occur. Earthquakes happen often, but are not violent enough to do any damage; occasionally, there is a cyclone which does a great deal.

On St. Thomas island almost the entire population lives in the town of Charlotte Amelia. Lying on the sides of three lofty hills, banked with tropical foliage, and with its front street, a shaded driveway, skirting the blue waters of the harbor, Charlotte Amelia has an extremely picturesque setting. In its prosperous days, before the headquarters of the large trading companies moved to the Barbadoes, the harbor was visited by war ships of every nation, which dropped anchor there between December and April. Began, then, a round of social gayety. Dances were given at government house, and dinner parties, picnics and moonlight deck parties succeeded each other until the ships were off again.

Now all this gayety has vanished and Charlotte Amelia is just a quiet harbor settlement where living is very cheap. A large house with spacious grounds and verandas can be had for twenty-five dollars a month and servants at from five to seven dollars monthly. Food is also inexpensive. There are plenty of vegetables and fruit, live stock is imported from Porto Rico, and the surrounding waters abound in fish.

The islands were first discovered by Columbus on his second voyage to America and were named by him the Virgin Isles. They were declared the property of Denmark in 1666 by one Erik Smidt, at the head of a large trading company. Denmark has held them ever since, with the exception of a short interval in 1801 and again from 1807 to 1815, when they were captured and held by the English as a war expedient. Peoples from almost every nation on the globe have settled here. The architecture of the islands is a mixture of Danish, French, Spanish, English and Dutch, and the business signs are in various languages. St. Thomas was an old rendezvous of the black-flag fraternity, and the ruins of two forts built by pirates are still to be seen on the cliffs. Here, too, came the blockade runners during the Civil War and established a southern coaling station, which first suggested their military value to the United States government.

Secretary of State Seward was the first to agitate the matter of purchasing the islands from Denmark during the Lincoln administration. The assassination of Mr. Lincoln and the chaotic political situation which followed delayed negotiations, but a treaty was finally ratified in Copenhagen, ceding the Danish West Indies to the United States for the sum of $7,500,000. In the meantime President Johnson had succeeded to the White House, and a bitter feud raged between him and congress. The fact that the administration was in favor of the purchase was enough to kill the treaty in the Senate, which declined to ratify.

Another treaty for the purchase of the islands for the sum of five million dollars was signed by President Roosevelt and ratified by the Senate in this country, but failed of ratification in the Landsthing, or upper legislative house of Denmark. In the case of each treaty, the question of cession was put to popular vote in the islands, resulting in an overwhelming majority in favor of the transfer.

Denmark has now approached the United States with another offer to cede the islands, for which it has been recently rumored that Germany was opening negotiations. In carrying out its program of preparedness the United States could take no more expedient step than to purchase the Danish West Indies. Their value in controlling the Caribbean and guarding the pathway to the Panama Canal cannot be over-estimated. As it is, they are a constant danger to our West Indian possessions, for Denmark has not strongly fortified the islands and they could easily be seized by a foreign power. As a measure of safety alone, they should belong to Uncle Sam.

The Gentle Cynic

No man is such a pessimist as to refuse to believe the good things he hears about himself.

A woman feels that she has lost her grip when she can no longer twist a man around her little finger.

What a profoundly silent place this world would be if we should talk only when we have something to say.

Piling Up Big Posterity's Debt

How Can the Nations of Europe Meet the Enormous Obligations They Are Now Incurring?

The following is, in part, a paper prepared by Charles R. Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin, on the economic burdens created by the war.

By Charles R. Van Hise

The colossal human catastrophe of the war is a continual subject of discussion in newspaper, magazine, and book. It is the purpose of this article to consider some of the economic effects of the war, using for illustrative purposes three countries largely involved; the United Kingdom, Germany, and France.

The figures given cannot be regarded as more than approximate, because of the lack, at the present time, of precise data; but they are of the right order of magnitude; therefore, the reasoning applied to them is sound, even if the true numbers do deviate somewhat from those used. The unit in all cases will be millions of dollars, the nearest approximation to a million being used.

At the beginning of the war the debts for the three nations under consideration were as follows:

	In Millions of Dollars.
The United Kingdom	3,486
Germany	1,177
France	6,284

The war has now continued about a year and a half, and other large loans are imminent; indeed, in anticipation of new loans Germany has already issued short-time treasury notes; and it is expected that soon an additional loan of about $2,500,000,000 will be launched. In England and France additional loans of large amounts are soon to be made.

The war loans of the various countries to the end of 1915 were as follows:

	In Millions of Dollars.
United Kingdom	6,914
Germany	6,098
France	4,225

This makes the total national debts of the above countries at the end of the year as follows:

	In Millions of Dollars.
United Kingdom	10,400
Germany	7,275
France	10,509

The magnitude of these debts will be appreciated when it is recalled that the maximum debt of the United States at the end of the civil war (at that time the most colossal debt to which any nation had ever been subject) was $2,758,000,000, or about one-fourth the existing debts of the United Kingdom or France.

In the above figures the local debts of these nations are not included. The latest information in regard to the local debts are for the beginning of the war. At that time the debts were as follows:

	In Millions of Dollars.
United Kingdom	3,148
Germany	3,855
France	1,140

It is not easy to say precisely what the interest rate is upon the national debts. The rates before the war were in part at a comparatively low figure; but the new debts which have been contracted and especially the later ones, are on conditions which are better than 5 per cent., and in order not to result in dissatisfaction and to secure new loans at home, refunding operations have been carried on for the old debts, increasing their rate of interest to an amount somewhat parallel to that of the new loans. Therefore it is safe to say that at the present time 5 per cent. is a close approximation to the figure which each of these nations is paying upon its national debt; or if at the present time the interest rate is not quite this, it will soon reach it. Using 5 per cent. and using only the national debts, not the local debts, the interest charges for the three countries under discussion involve annual expenditures as follows:

	In Millions of Dollars.
United Kingdom	520
Germany	364
France	525

Figures available regarding the total wealth of the nations under discussion and their incomes are only approximate. Recent estimates of The Economist are as follows:

	Total Wealth in in millions of Dollars.	Income in Millions of Dollars.
United Kingdom.	87,597	11,923
Germany	77,864	10,219
France	63,762	7,299

These estimates of wealth are probably very high. Thus, for the United Kingdom 87,597 millions are used; whereas the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a Parliamentary paper issued December 16, estimated the wealth of the United Kingdom as 72,995 millions, a difference of 14,602 millions. Also, these estimates for Germany and France are much higher than other estimates I have seen. The higher figures rather than the lower ones are used as a basis for comparison in order that the burden of the war debts shall be underestimated rather than overestimated.

Further, it should be appreciated that these estimates include not simply the privately owned physical property in these countries, but all the public property and all the property owned abroad. To illustrate, for the United Kingdom, according to Chiozza-Money, in 1908 the national wealth of the United Kingdom was 66,953 millions of dollars; and of this amount 2,716 millions were public property, and 12,813 millions were owned abroad, leaving the value of the private property in the United Kingdom 51,424 millions of dollars.

	Percentage of Wealth.	Percentage of Income.
United Kingdom.	11.87	4.36
Germany	9.34	3.56
France	16.48	7.19

In addition to the increase in the debt of the German Empire, due to the war, there have been great increases in the indebtedness of the German States, such as Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Baden, &c. If these debts were added to the national war debt of Germany, and in a comparative statement this should be done, the German debts in percentage of wealth and percentage of income would probably be between those of the United Kingdom and France.

In making the above statements only the national debts have been taken into account. In addition to the taxes due to the national debts, there must be paid the interest on all of the local debts, State, municipal, county, &c. In addition to these there must be levied taxes sufficient to pay the entire expenses of the Government, from the compensation of the meanly paid rural school teacher to the magnificent emoluments of the Kings and Emperors.

At the time of the Napoleonic wars the national debt of the United Kingdom was a larger fraction of the total wealth of the nation than at the present time, although it should be remembered that her absolute debt as compared with her existing debt was small. France also had a very large debt at this time relative to her total wealth. But the debts in the time of Napoleon give no criterion upon which to gauge the present situation. Early in the nineteenth century the natural resources of the United Kingdom and France were largely undeveloped, and it was possible rapidly to develop vast industries, which greatly reduced these debts relative to resources. But now the United Kingdom, Germany, and France are fully developed countries, and there can be no such great relative expansion of wealth as there was following the Napoleonic wars. Therefore it is safe to say there never has been a time in the history of the world in which anything like such burdens of debt rested upon great nations, in proportion to their resources, developed and potential.

How will the people handle their great economic problems at the end of the war? Under the stimulus of national feeling, when race sentiment is dominant, when loyalty to one's nation makes subordinate all other emotions—even that of the desire for gain—the people sacrifice cheerfully, bear without great murmur simply terrific burdens. Will they do so following the war? Will they continue through generations to come to carry these gigantic burdens? I say generations to come, for in the case of our own very modest civil war debt, after fifty years more than one-third remains unpaid, and that in a country the richest upon the face of the earth.

It is certain that if the interest charges upon the colossal debts now existing and the gigantic additions yet to be created are to be paid this can only be done by so large a charge upon the income from capital as to amount to partial confiscation. Under the heavy charge, will the rich begin to migrate to other countries to escape the burden? Already we hear that such a movement has begun; and the English papers are criticising certain of their citizens for leaving England and going to New York. If, following the war, such migration continues and the capital available to pay the interest on the national debts continues to be reduced, will the nations involved be obliged to scale their debts or to confiscate the wealth of the migrants?

I do not answer the question, but I do say that there is no possible way to handle the war debts except by taxation so far beyond any imposed before the war as to amount to partial confiscation. I am no more a prophet in this matter than the reader. I lay the problem before him for his consideration. No man can safely predict.

Arbor Day For China

By D. Y. Lin

(Conservation Division of the National Committee Y.M.C.A.)

Chin Min by a presidential mandate of July 31, 1915, has been made the Arbor Day for China. Such a mandate is most significant from a forestry standpoint. It will be remembered that hitherto Chin Min has been observed as a festival merely for cleaning ancestors' graves and this cleaning consists of burning brush or chopping down small trees or shrubs that might have grown around the graves. Travelling in the interior of China, one will always hear that most of the forest fires in the spring time have been caused by such cleaning. Now if this presidential mandate should simply succeed in bringing to the attention of the people the serious and deplorable consequence arising from carelessness in observing the festival, it would be doing a wonderful thing from the forestry standpoint, not to say that it will add an Arbor Day idea to the custom.

Pamphlets are being sent out by our Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce urging schools, clubs and officials to observe the coming Chin Min as an Arbor Day. It is hoped that all will co-operate and observe the day with due emphasis.

Arbor Day in the West has been observed as an occasion for impressing upon the minds of the young people the importance of the tree in the life of a nation, hence the true message of Chin Min should be the tree, and it must be remembered that the tree that is significant in the life of the Nation is the forest tree.

The object of writing this short article at this time is to call the attention of some of the missionary schools which may not have received the pamphlets and circulars sent out by our Government, and also to furnish in a small way some practical suggestions as to how the day might be observed profitably in China.

The planting of a few trees by the young people under the direction of teachers should no doubt be the main thing in the program for the day. But it is to be remembered that the diversion of setting out a few trees, although exciting and calling forth enthusiasm, must be regarded only as a means to the desired end, rather than as the end itself. The students should be taught on Arbor Day the use and value of the tree in the life of the nation, and it is essential that permanent results—lasting impressions—be left in their minds.

It is suggested that one of the following things be done to assist in making Arbor Day more memorable or the impressions of it more lasting in the minds of the students.

(1.) After the planting ceremony is over, the students might be given an opportunity to write or to discuss the importance of forest trees; how they supply material for homes, for fuel and for thousands of industries; how they store water for streams to quench men's thirst, to irrigate their lands, to drive their mills and to fill their rivers deep for vast traffic of inland navigation; how they influence rainfall, humidity, sanitation; and how they protect useful wild life, and increase the beauty of the country.

(2.) It would certainly be very profitable for the teachers to bring the students out, after having the planting ceremony observed, to visit some of the hills and mountains in the vicinity and have some features of soil erosion, freshets and gullies explained to them. In nearly all the mountainous districts of China, we see freshets and gullies on mountains and hillsides that have come to exist as a result of deforestation. If the teachers should take pains to explain and to impress on the students on that day the results of deforestation and make them remember by asking them to write themes on what they have seen after they come back, Arbor Day would mean a great deal to students.

(3.) It might also be well for the school to invite some lecturer to speak or to give a demonstrated lecture on forestry or forest trees. The lecture should consist of a series of experiments to show the utility of forests and the results of deforestation. For instance a forest on a mountain slope may be pictured by a cloth upon a tilted table or inclined board; then if water is poured on the higher edge it will creep downward through the cloth and drip slowly from the lower edge as would rain falling upon the forest. Such an experiment would make vivid before the students the relation of forests to streamflow and floods.

No doubt there are many other ways by which Arbor Day can be made to leave lasting impressions in the minds of the students. But it must be remembered that the true message of Arbor Day or Chin Min should be the tree or the forest as producer and custodian of the necessaries of life and happiness of a nation.

Travelettes

St. Peter's.

ST. Peter's not only dwarfs all the other churches of Rome, but ranks as the giant edifice of the world. A famous author likened the surprise occasioned by the first view of its towering proportions to the feeling one would have if he met a man forty feet tall.

Figures and comparisons can only partly portray the real magnitude of this colossus. It covers six acres. Its main aisle is an eighth of a mile long, and its dome is a twelfth of a mile high. If St. Peter's were flooded the largest ship which sails the ocean could steam up the central aisle and its mast would scarcely reach above the top of the high altar.

If its capacity were taxed to the utmost, a congregation of 80,000 people might assemble within its walls, and 200,000 more could wait outside within the enclosure of the colonnades. In the lofty dome there is a mosaic of St. Luke with a pen in his hand. From the great height the pen seems of ordinary size, but in reality it is eight feet long.

On account of its age, and because it shelters the burial place of the apostle for whom it was named, St. Peter's has been called the parent church of Christendom. When Nero's executioners led the old fisherman away to his death, he was so infirm that he could not carry his cross, and they crucified him where he fell beneath its weight.

The old chronicles state that a few weeping Christians knelt there in the yellow sand that same night to pray, and men have been going there to worship ever since.

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

WELL - IF THERE ISN'T MR. JIGGS - I'LL JUST TOUCH HIM FOR TWENTY: HE'S EASY!
I SAY - MR. JIGGS - I WANT TO ASK YOU A QUESTION!
AINT THAT NICE!
WOULD YOU MIND LENDING A FRIEND TWENTY DOLLARS UNTIL TOMORROW?
I'D BE GLAD TO DO IT—
HUH?
BUT I HAVENT GOT A FRIEND IN THE WORLD!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

The Way to Character — By Lyman P. Powell

(Dr. Powell is President of Hobart College)

When Charles Lamb stammeringly told Coleridge he had never heard him do anything but preach in his whole life he furnished the topic for this little word.

Nobody gets character on the instant. Nothing worth while comes, as Karl Pearson points out in his famous essay, by chance. Heredity seems to predetermine what a man will be; but as Maeterlinck has said: "To modify character must surely be easy to the man of unfettered will, for is it not constantly changing in the lives of the vast bulk of men?" Character at thirty is not character at fifty, and Arthur C. Benson, in one of his most charming essays, describes a very aged man who had character in spite of all the infirmities which often cripple character.

There is only one way to character and that is through the will. Ibsen sums it all up in the stanza:

"It is will alone that matters!
Will alone that mars or makes,
Will, that no distraction scatters,
And that no resistance breaks."

The way to character is through the will, so that if will is made the product character will inevitably be the by-product.

There must be the will to believe. People have to believe something. Nobody but has some philosophy of life. With the other world at war there is back of arms the will to exercise the same, belief determined by the will. Not to believe is to have no plan in life, and the life without a plan is the life that is lost. Neutrality is usually but another name for laziness. Indifference is suicide. Life is big, rough, ruthless, joyous, abounding, full. It is slumbering and waking; loving and friending; wonder and dismay; success and failure; flowers to smell and cheeks to touch—and then we are through.

The Will To Believe

But while we are having these experiences character grows as the will is exercised—the will to believe something rather than nothing.

Many seem to think that loving is instinct. There never was a love worth naming that was not under the domain of will. Temperament and emotion are at most the starting point. Congeniality but gives correct condition.

Will takes one up to the highlands of duty.

Will burns with a pure and steady flame.

Will opens the understanding.

Will gives background for all of the unexpectedness and pain and trouble which life brings.

Will gathers up all the elemental forces of life and makes out of them a beautiful thing called love—and without will there never can be love.

Men of character not merely are good people. They do good things. Being good is a by-product of doing good. Most people know what they ought to do. The difficulty is in willing to do good and to keep on doing good.

There is a little of the beast in the best of us and sometimes we get torn by our own lower nature, or else through weakness of the will we let fair coasts make us stay in lotus lands. False friends hail us to keep company to our undoing.

We fail to use the will. From disuse it sometimes grows a little weak, and when the great occasion comes we are not equal to our role. And yet, it is only by doing things, not dreaming of them all day long, that we can keep alive.

The Dreamer

The world wants people who do things. I know a magnificent dreamer with whom I talked long in trying to find a place in his scheme of things for doing. The final word I got from him was: "Go out into the market place and throw up your hat for a beautiful idea." There is a time to throw up your hat, but most of the time must be given to doing things—earning money to buy the hat.

Life is one thing after another. To be dreaming all day long is futility itself. To be always busy trying to make up one's mind which of various things is best to do is ordinarily proof positive of inefficiency. We live, after all, in deeds, and the only credit we deserve is for playing fairly the hand that is dealt to us at birth.

Airman's Ordeal

How his pilot was killed at a height of 10,000 feet, and how he brought the machine safely to earth by sitting on the dead man's lap, after dropping half the distance in 20 seconds, is related in a letter just received (says the Daily News) from a young officer attached to the Royal Flying Corps, now a prisoner in Germany. "I was (he writes) captured in December, and I met two German officers there who knew several English people that I know, and they were most awfully kind to me. They gave me a very good dinner of champagne and oysters, etc., and I was treated like an honoured guest. I came by train the next day to M——, where I was confined in a room by myself for two days. I have now been moved into a general room with eight other English officers, where we sleep and eat. We are treated very well and play hockey and tennis in the prison yard.

"Poor B.! I was so sorry he was killed. He was such a nice boy, and only 19. I had a fight with two German aeroplanes, and then a shell burst very close to us and I heard a large piece whizz past my head. Then the aeroplane started to come down head first spinning all the time. We must have dropped about 5,000 feet in about 20 seconds. I looked round at once and saw poor B. with a terrible wound in his head, quite dead. I then realised that the only chance of saving my life was to step over into his seat and sit on his lap, where I could reach the controls.

"I managed to get the machine out of that terrible death plunge, switched off the engine, and made a good landing on *terra firma*. I shall never forget it as long as I live. The shock was so great that I could hardly remember a single thing in my former life for two days. Now I am getting better and my mind is practically normal again.

"We were 10,000 feet up when B. was killed, and luckily it was this tremendous height that gave me time to think and act. I met one of the pilots of the German machines which attacked me. He could speak English quite well, and we shook hands after a most thrilling fight. I brought down his aeroplane with my machine-gun, and he had to land quite close to where I landed. There was a bullet through his radiator and petrol tank, but neither he nor his observer was touched."

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Try this White Sauce with one tin "Del Monte" Peas:—

Mix to creamy paste, one tablespoon flour to one tablespoon "ST. CHARLES" Milk, add one half teaspoon each salt and pepper. Put one cup equal parts "ST. CHARLES" Milk and filtered water in saucepan and bring to boil, then add the well-creamed flour and so forth to boiling milk, cook three minutes.

Add this to the peas which have been brought to boil. Serve hot.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 3, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.60
Thai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cach .....per tael	1920
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-9⅝ Tls.	7.14
Exch. @ 72.8—Mex. $	9.80
Peking Bar	365
Native Interest	.09

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	29d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.46
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T...$	477
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-9⅝
London	Demand	2-9 11/16
India	T.T.	208¼
Paris	T.T.	395
Paris	Demand	395½
New York	T.T.	66½
New York	Demand	66⅝
Hongkong	T.T.	72½
Japan	T.T.	75¼
Batavia	T.T.	158¼

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-10 11/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-10 11/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-11
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-11⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	414½
New York	4 m-s.	68⅞

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH

£1	@ 2/7⅛	£1 = Hk. Tls.	6.84
France	„ 885 Hk.Tls.	1 = France	4.07
Marks	„ „	1 = Marks	3.05
Gold $	„ 62⅞ Gold $	1 = Hk. Tls.	1.44
Yen	„ 80⅝ Hk.Tls.	1 = Yen	1.38
Rupees	„ 15 „	1 = Rupees	2.19
Roubles	„ 198 „	1 = Roubles	2.15
Mex. $	„ 1.50 „	1 = Mex.	$1.50

No quotation.

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.5875
Chinese Dollars, 72.5875
On Peking, Demand, 105⅝
On Tientsin, Demand, 106
On Newchwang, Demand, 84¾
On Hankow, Demand, 103½
On Chungking, Demand, 113
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¼
On Foochow, Demand, 95 11/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, 96½
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62 7/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 86⅜

April 3, 1916.

March Rubber Outputs

Messrs. Meyer and Measor, Secretaries and General Managers of the Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates Ltd. inform us that the output of dry rubber for the past month was 5,144 lbs.

The March output of dry rubber from the Ahmerst Rubber Estate Ltd. was 2,340 lbs.

Their Singapore Agents inform Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., that the output of dry rubber for March from the Pengkalan Durian Estate Ltd. was 9,053 lbs.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, April 1.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex:

Spot, 3s. 4½d. to 3s. 4¾d., Paid.

July to December delivery, 3s. 3¾d. to 3s. 3½d., Paid.

Tendency of market, steadier.

Last Quotation, London, March 31:

Spot, 3s. 5½d. to 3s. 4½d., Paid.

July to December delivery, 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 3¼d., Paid.

Tendency of market, dull with a lack of demand.

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Ziangbe Rubber Co. Annual Meeting

Mr. W. S. Davidson presided at the sixth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd., held at the offices of Wattie and Co., yesterday, the other directors present being Messrs. H. A. J. Macray and J. H. McMichael. The shares represented totalled 91,650.

The chairman said:

With your permission, I shall follow the usual custom and take the report and accounts as read.

I will deal first with the areas and harvests and afterwards with the accounts. As you will have learned from the report, the area under Hevea on Bando Ardjo estate was increased by about 270 acres. I regret that I am unable to give you the exact area, but it has not yet been determined by survey and all we know is that 29,700 trees were planted, 20 feet by 20 feet, which gives an area of roughly 270 acres. This area has been opened up, that is, felled, burned and cleared by the natives, at their own expense, for the privilege of taking off three or four crops of maize, depending upon how quickly the Hevea grows and develops.

It is further stipulated that they shall weed and cultivate the area during the time it is interplanted with maize, which practically means until the Hevea comes into bearing and shall, in addition, work one day a week, free of charge, on the construction of a much needed main road suitable for cart transport.

The only expense the company has been put to is the cost of planting the Hevea, which amounted to approximately £ 5,000. This extension increases the total area under Hevea to over 3,000 acres and reduces the capital cost per acre to approximately £41.

The output of rubber hardly reached the estimate, falling short of it by about 8,000 lbs. This shortage was due entirely, I think, to the change of managers on Kali-Mingger estate and to the resultant changes in the staff.

In the report for the 6 months ended December 31, 1914, you were told that three members of the Kali Mingger staff, including the manager, had terminated their services to go to the front and that these vacancies had been filled and the work was proceeding as usual. It soon became apparent, however, that all was not as it should be, but it is a mistake, I think, to discuss publicly the merits of such employees and you will be satisfied, I hope, if I say that the men engaged to fill these vacancies did not give satisfaction.

I went into the question very carefully when I visited the estate last summer and I came to the conclusion that the opinion I had held for some time was the right one, namely, that the solution of the difficulty was only to be found in the employment of a Dutch manager. The new manager is Dutch and has the advantage of fifteen years planting experience in the Islands. He also speaks the two languages common to the natives of the district, which, as you will readily understand, is of the greatest assistance in maintaining an effective control over the native labor force.

As was to have been anticipated, perhaps, this change was not sympathetically received by the subordinates on the estates and caused some temporary disorganization. That the difficulty in this regard was temporary and that it has been overcome seems to be borne out by the steadily increasing output and by the reports of the visiting agent that much useful work has been accomplished.

On Bando Ardjo estate, as well, certain troubles of a similar character, but less pronounced, were met with. Here, however, the cause was different. It was not slackness, but a penny wise and pound foolish policy of economy carried to excess with the inevitable result. The manager has learned a lesson which will not soon be forgotten and we shall not, I think, have occasion again to reprimand him for similar mistakes.

Towards the end of the year, the working of the estate improved perceptibly, despite the fact that the new motor broke down, which misfortune has compelled us to send our produce to a neighboring estate for preparation. This accounts for the rather large unsold stock of coffee.

The rubber production cost on Kali Mingger estate will appeal to you, I think, as satisfactory in the circumstances and, while the cost on Bando Ardjo estate is on the high side, it must not be forgotten that the average number of trees tapped increased nearly fivefold, which, of course, does not conduce to cheap working. Now that the organization has been improved and the managers are receiving more loyal support from their assistants, we may expect, I think, with a considerable degree of confidence, a substantial improvement.

The current year's output is estimated at 425,000 lbs. to which it is expected that Kali Mingger will contribute 325,000 lbs. and Bando Ardjo 100,000 lbs.

The coffee crop exceeded our estimate and the cost of production shows a very gratifying decrease from those given in the two previous reports. Notwithstanding the fact that a good many of the coffee bushes had to be removed because of the dense shade from the Hevea trees, this year's crop is estimated at 4,000 piculs, of which 1,500 have been sold forward at an average price of f.42 per picul, unsorted.

The health of both Europeans and natives was much better than during the previous years, due, no doubt, in a large measure, to the better class of living quarters provided, but on Kali-Mingger estate the fact that no new clearing was undertaken also contributed to improve conditions.

The supply of labor, also, showed an improvement over previous years and, except during the periods of paddy harvest, no particular shortage was experienced. There is only one way to overcome this difficulty and that is by encouraging natives to settle on the estate and this can only be accomplished by holding out the inducement of free living quarters.

Once they are comfortably housed and are earning regular wages, as tappers do, there will be much less likelihood of them wandering off during the paddy harvest for the sake of the few extra cents they would earn. With this end in view, the estimates for the current year provide for an expenditure of f. 10,000 for coolie houses.

Turning now to the accounts of the Dutch company, I find that there is very little left for me to explain, as the report has dealt with them fairly completely. I have referred to the rather large stock of coffee which remained unsold at the end of the year and explained that this was due, in part, to an accident to the motor, which made it necessary to call upon the services of a neighboring estate to prepare our coffee for us.

Had it not been for this accident, the bulk of the coffee would have been despatched before the end of the year. On the other hand, the unsold stocks of rubber are very small and are considerably less than the December outputs, a very desirable position to be in, but one which, I am afraid, it will not be possible always to maintain.

At the end of last year, that is, 1914, if you will turn up the accounts, you will find that the current liabilities exceeded the liquid assets by f. 107,213, whereas the position as disclosed by the accounts under review is reversed and the liquid assets exceed current liabilities by f. 22,332.09, so that the position shows an improvement for the year of nearly f. 130,000.

In the opinion of your directors, nothing was to be gained by carrying forward a large sum and they decided, therefore, to use the balance at credit of profit and loss account for the purpose of writing down to nominal sums the items subject to depreciation and I trust same has your approval.

That is all I have to say about affairs in Java and, while I regret I cannot conclude my remarks with an assurance that the properties have been kept in thoroughly good order at all times, as I would like to do, I feel that I can assure you that every care is being taken to guard against a repetition of the errors of the past. The accounts of the Shanghai company call for no comment, since they contain only the usual items.

The only other subject on which I should like to touch is the agreement which was entered into with the vendors on the flotation of the company. Many of you, perhaps, were unaware of the existence of such an agreement, but to the older, and especially the original shareholders, it was perfectly well known.

Well, certain of the largest shareholders have made representations to your directors haying for their object the cancellation of this agreement. Your directors, in turn, have approached the vendors, whose representative here has undertaken to recommend to his partners the cancellation of the agreement and is now applying for the necessary authority to negotiate.

So soon as this authority is obtained, negotiations for a settlement will be commenced and the progress of same will be duly communicated to the representative shareholders by whom your directors have been approached.

That concludes my remarks, but before formally proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I should like to say that I think the result of the current year's working will be much more satisfactory in every way and that we shall soon be on a dividend paying basis again. If there are any questions which you wish to ask, I shall be glad to answer them to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked and the following resolutions were carried unanimously:

"That the directors' report and statement of accounts, as presented, be passed."—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. J. H. McMichael.

"That Mr. W. S. Davidson be elected a director of the company."—Proposed by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, seconded by Mr. R. S. F. McBain.

"That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year, at a fee of Taels 150."—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. H. A. J. Macray.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 3, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Central Stores $8.50
Langkats $37.00
New Eng; Tls. 10.50
Gulas "L" Tls. 12.50
Kota Bahroes @ Tls. 15.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 14.90
Kota Bahroes Tls. 15.00
Repah Tls. 1.65
Seekees Tls. 10.75
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.60
Chemors Tls. 2.50
Shanghai Dock Tls. 74.00

Direct Business Reported
Shanghai Lands 6% Debs 1909 @ Tls. 100.00
Dominions Tls. 18.25
Gulas "L" Tls. 12.60
Culty's Dairy $18.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, April 3, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Chemors Tls. 2.50 cash.

Direct
Taipings Tls. 3.60 April.
Tapings Tls. 3.65 May.
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.50 April.
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.00 cash.
Gulas Tls. 12.50 April.
Gulas Tls. 12.75 April.
Chengs Tls. 4.60 cash.
Dominions Tls. 18.50 April.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
is
A BRITISH COMPANY
with headquarters in Shanghai. You can therefore deal direct with
THE HEAD OFFICE
Assets ..... Tls. 9,324,124.87
Assurances in force ... Tls. 31,711,861.00
For All Life, Endowment and Annuity Rates, apply to the
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
or any of the Company's Branch Offices throughout Asia.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
AND
The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
Chairman: Mr. Tung Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.
Fire and Marine Capital $1,300,000. *LIFE* Capital $1,000,000
The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.
LO SUN, Manager. YUE TSZU-CHUEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & Co.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.
Paid-up Capital £220,899
LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
J. C. DYER, Manager.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$775 S.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2½ B.
Cathay, pref.	6½ S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$420 B.
North China	Tls. 182½.
Union of Canton	$1010
Yangtsze	$305.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$168 B.
Hongkong Fire	$420.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	98s. Sa.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 18 S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12½
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d
Philippine	Tls. 3 S.
Raub	Tls. 3.20.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$123½.
Shanghai Dock	Tls 73 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 86 S.
Hongkong Wharf	$71½.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 102½.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 103 B.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 111 B.
International	Tls. 72½ B.
International Pref.	Tls. 76 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Soy Chee	Tls. 41.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 91 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.65.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 146 B.
Green Island	$10.40 B.
Langkats	Tls. 37 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 125 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$18 B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$38.
Watson	$7 B.
Weeks	$19.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 17½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 15 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7.40 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 48 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2¼ B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7.10 B.
Bute	Tls. 2¼ B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.45 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 17¼ B.
Cheng	Tls. 5
Consolidated	Tls. 5.10 B.
Dominion	Tls. 18 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 12¾ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 24¾ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 12 S.
Kapala	Tls. 1¼ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 28 B.
Karan	Tls. 18½ B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 15.10 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 22½ B.
Padang	Tls. 20 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 12 B.
Permata	Tls. 7¼.
Repah	Tls. 1.60 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.40 B.
Seekee	Tls. 10½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.30 B.
Senawang	Tls. 24¾ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tsl. 1.52½ B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¼ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2.55 B.
Sungala	Tls. 3 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls 15¼ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8½ B.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1¼
Taiping	Tls. 3.70 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 13½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 34.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60
Ziangbe	Tls. 8¾ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 100.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 16 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 95 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 96½.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 260 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Junkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for April 1 was 163 tons and for April 2, 152 tons."

FRENCH ARE SURE OF MEETING OBLIGATIONS

Financial Situation Is Excellent, But Will Require Further Loan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 31.—In the Senate, yesterday, in the course of a discussion on the provisional credits for the second quarter of 1916, the Rapporteur-General, M. Aimond, declared: "We may show with pride receipts which enable us to avoid the criticisable means used by the enemy. We are certain to meet our expected obligations."

M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, stated that the financial situation of France is excellent. "The successful public subscription has enabled us not to increase too much the total of advances. Without artificial means, the quotation of our stock remains over the rate of issue.

"Of course, we shall still resort to a new loan, but France will answer unanimously the call from the Government when the time comes, for France knows that she is proceeding towards victory."

M. Ribot concluded, amid applause: "Victory is certain!"

The most complete confidence in the triumph of their just cause thus manifested itself at the conference of the allies. "We shall arrive at a peace restoring justice and releasing the world from the nightmare which has been oppressing it for too long a time."

News Brevities

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has caused a notice to be sent to the foreign consulates asking that they again warn foreign merchants against negotiating with salt merchants on the security of their salt permits, since the National Salt Administration treats salt as a government source of revenue.

* * *

A small fire was discovered among bulk paper in the offices of the China Publishing and Printing Co., No. 21 Foochow Road yesterday afternoon. It was extinguished by employes before the Fire Brigade arrived.

* * *

Sir Havilland de Sauzmarez, Chief Judge of the British Supreme Court, returned from Hongkong on Sunday.

* * *

The committee of the Customs Club have arranged for a special dance to be held on Saturday, April 8, at 9 p.m. This will be the last ball of the season.

* * *

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Shanghai Philatelic Society will be held this evening, at 5.30.

Pope Gives Audience To Premier Asquith

Understood He Desires Representation at the Peace Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, April 2.—Mr. Asquith visited His Holiness the Pope yesterday. Before receiving Mr. Asquith, the Pope received in audience a number of British officers and soldiers of the British Asiatic Mission.

Great curiosity is expressed concerning what will be discussed between Mr. Asquith and the Pope. It is understood that the latter will urge very strongly that the Papal authority be represented at the peace conference.

The Municipality held a great reception in honor of Mr. Asquith, at the Capitol, today. The elite of officials and society were present.

The Mayor, in a speech, paid a tribute to Great Britain's support in the struggle of Italy for independence. He was confident of the common victory of the allies in the sacred battles they are now fighting for the liberty of nations.

Mr. Asquith, in reply, said that he was the first British Premier to be received in the Capitol. He had come to assure Italy of the solidarity of the allies, to proclaim their irrevocable decision to protect the weaker nations and not to tolerate the violation of elementary social laws.

At an historic banquet given in Mr. Asquith's honor, Baron Sormino, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that the presence of the British Premier confirmed the traditional Anglo-Italian friendship, which was consolidated by a fraternity in arms and the alliance between Italy and the other noble nations in the pursuit, in an unexampled struggle, for justice and liberty.

Mr. Asquith, in reply, emphasised the sympathy of Great Britain for Italy's heroic struggle for liberation and unity. He declared that, "strong in our union of hearts with our allies, we march together through the hardest trials, with unshakable confidence in our final triumph."

Signor Salandra, the Italian Premier, gave a luncheon in honor of Mr. Asquith, today. Members of the Cabinet, Members of Parliament and allied diplomats were present.

Signor Salandra reiterated the determination of Italy not to lay down her arms before victory was achieved.

Mr. Asquith said that the development of Italian unity was being followed with the greatest sympathy in Great Britain. The present war cannot be won with fleets and armies alone, but by a well-balanced concentration of all the allied resources.

Mr. Asquith left in the evening for the Italian front. He was ovated at the station.

Christian Endeavor Sessions at Hangchow Are To Be Unique

Delegates from All Over China Pay Own Expenses; Dr. Clark's Illness

The National Christian Endeavor Convention, which will be held in Hangchow, April 6-10, is to be unique in many ways. The entire convention will be self-supporting, all speakers, as well as delegates, paying their own traveling expenses and their board. The program is made up of many of the most prominent missionaries and Chinese Christians, some from far inland provinces.

Mr. I. Page, of the C.I.M., will tell of the work among the aboriginal tribes in Kwelchow and Yunnan, and Mr. A. Moore will give his experiences while traveling in the far north-western provinces of Kansu and Sinkiang, while Rev. Paul L. Corbin is coming from Talkunsien, Shansi, to deliver an address on "The Christian as a Citizen," and Rev. G. H. Hubbard, of Foochow, who organized the first C. E. society in China, is to deliver an address on "The History of the C. E. Movement in China."

Rev. J. Goforth, who has conducted large evangelistic campaigns in different parts of China, will be one of the principal speakers. The Convention theme is "Evangelism," and the motto is "Every Endeavorer an Evangelist." It is hoped that Dr. F. E. Clark, the founder of the C. E. Society and President of the World's C. E. Union, will be present at the convention, although his engagements for meetings in several cities *en route* had to be cancelled, owing to the fact that he became ill in Korea last week.

A few other names which appear on the program are:—Dr. P. F. Price, Dr. D. MacGillivray, Dr. J. Darroch, Rev. W. Remfry Hunt, Rev. A. R. Saunders, Rev. D. E. Hoste and Dr. G. F. Fitch; also many well known Chinese pastors and leaders, among whom are Rev. Cheng Ching-yi, Rev. Ting Li-mei and Rev. Tong Tsing-en. Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China, is to deliver an address on "A Layman's View of the C. E. Movement."

The convention will open Thursday evening with a musical service and addresses of welcome by the Civil and Military Governors, the Hangchow missionaries and pastors. There will be three sessions daily, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Most of Monday will be free for recreation, the Hangchow Committee having arranged to provide boats and refreshments for all visiting delegates for an excursion on the beautiful West Lake.

In connection with the convention, an extensive evangelistic campaign will be conducted, special meetings being held in all the churches each evening, addressed by visiting evangelists.

One unusual feature will be a procession of the delegates through the streets, carrying banners and flags, led by the Tutuh's band, to the pagoda hill, where an open air meeting will be held.

The railroads have granted reduced fares and there will be special coaches on the trains from Nanking and to Hangchow next Thursday.

TWO V. C. HEROES DEAD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 1.—Sub-Lieutenant A. W. Insdall, who has just been gazetted as a recipient of the Victoria Cross, was born in Bombay. He was a Bachelor of Arts (Double First Class Honors) of Cambridge University, Chancellor's Gold Medalist and a poet.

He joined the Naval Volunteers as a seaman at the outbreak of war. During the landing from the s.s. River Clyde at Gallipoli on April 25, last year, hearing the wounded on the beach calling for assistance, he jumped into the sea and went to the rescue, pushing a boat in front of him. He made several trips between the ship and the shore, assisted by seamen and rescued several wounded under heavy fire.

He was killed in action on May 6. The delay in the recognition of his gallantry is due to the fact that his identity was not known for a long time.

Lance-Corporal William Cotter, East Kent Regt., another V. C. recipient, has also died.

40 Sailors Drowned On Boat Capsizing

Party of Liberty Men From H. M. S. Conquest Caught In the Blizzard

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 1.—The Admiralty announces that a cutter belonging to H. M. light cruiser Conquest, which was taking 40 liberty men to the ship, was caught in the blizzard on the 28th of last month, broke loose and capsized, all the men being drowned.

SLAIN BY HUNGHUTZE

Mr. Berg, Well Known Harbin Resident, Is Murdered

Reuter's Exclusive Service to The China Press

Harbin, April 2.—Hunghutze entered the house of a well-known resident, Mr. Berg, brother of the first chairman of the Harbin Municipality, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, when he was alone excepting for his four-year-old daughter and murdered Mr. Berg with an axe, after robbing him of his watch and money. The Hunghutze made good their escape.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... „ 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
ChangchunHarbin		Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .....Yen $48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1916.

The Mercanti'e Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	TandjongBalei
Cheribon	PekalonganTebing-Tinggi	
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking
Authorized Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

8671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru, from Dalny:—Mrs. H. Fuchs and child, Miss R. Begelman and 3 children, Mr. S. F. Maihew, Mr. C. S. Maihew, Mr. W. O. Moore, Mr. J. Law, Mr. F. H. Ford, Mr. E. Tollefsen, Mr. T. Ozawa, Mr. T. J. Whitaker, Miss. Rache, Mrs. G. Tallepsen, Miss K. Ozawa, Miss M. Ozawa, Mrs. T. Kawamori, Mr. G. Genomoto, Mr. T. Arai, Mr. O. Inoue, Mr. S. Amano, Mr. S. Gamaguchi, Mrs. S. Takeda.

Per C.M. s.s. Haean, from Foochow:—Mr. and Mrs. Findlayson and 2 children.

Per C.N. s.s. Wuchang, from Hankow:—Mr. Rose.

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo, from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Kern and family, Misses Nichols and Mitchell, Messrs. Shevaldisheff, D. M. Michilin.

Per C. N. s.s. Shantung from Hongkong:—Mrs. Krone and child, Mr. Buyers, Mr. Olsen, Mr. P. Curtiss, and Mr. Wong Pak-On.

Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya from Bombay:—Messrs. Y. Sandoh and Chutzean. From London:—Mr. and Mrs. Muelt, Rev. and Mrs. Smythe, Rev. and Mrs. Lower, Miss Jacques, and Mr. G. Trusler. From Marseilles:— Mr. D. Graziole. From Singapore:—Messrs. A. G. Robins, Stewart and Welch. From Hongkong:—Dr. Mrs. Master and Miss Hoefer, Capt. and Mrs. J. Bing, Miss F. Smith, Sir Haviland de Sausmarez, Lieut. Gilliland, U.S.N. Messrs. W. D. McCann, D. T. Carroll, E. J. Davies and A. Christiansen.

Per s.s. Kumano Maru from Japan:—Messrs. L. C. Nordmeyer, J. Svenson and J. Herrava.

Passengers Departed

Per P. and O. s.s. Malta, for London:—Miss A. C. Loggin, Mr. L. C. Boyd. For Singapore:—Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Murry, Mr. J. Law. For Hongkong:—Mr. W. A. Farley, Mrs. S. C. Gilbert.

Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya, for Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Evans, and child. For Kobe:—Mr. Y. Sandoh.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho for Hankow:—Miss. Kate Paul, and Miss. A. Bradfood.

Per C.M. s.s. Haean for Foochow:—Mr. and Mrs. Tollefsen and Miss Roche.

Per s.s. Tungchow for Weihaiwei:—Dr. and Mrs. Mual and Mr. E. E. Clark. For Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Samuelsen, and Mr. J. H. Taylor. For Chefoo:—Mrs. Hayward, Miss Vida Fowler, and Mr. L. M. Beytagh.

Per C.N. s.s. Holhow for Swatow:—Mr. H. F. King and family.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10.30 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

2.—The depression passes to the south of the Kuriles. A low and narrow centre travels from Mongolia to Manchuria. High pressures on Northern China. Variable breezes along the coast. Overcast but rather fine weather.

3.—The pressure is rapidly rising at Shanghai and the wind backing to the N. Fine and cool weather.

Meteorological Readings
Monday, April 3, 1916.

WEATHER.		4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.....		768.16	711 40
„ „ Inches		30 26	30 27
Variation n m. for 24 h ..		†3.72	†5.58
Variation n m. for 12 h ..		†4 80	†4.98
Wind	Direction	SSE	N
	Kilom per hour ...	25	31
	Miles	15.5	14.3
Temperature	Cen	7°8	10°0
	Fahr.....	46.1	50.0
Humidity: 00		88	69
Nebulosity: 0-10.....		10	5
Rainfall mm		—	—
Rainfallinches.....		—	—

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on March 28, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	„	12-18
Pork	„	20-25
Veal	„	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	15-16
Cod	„	14-16
Pomfret	„	30-40
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	14-16
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	20-25
Whitebait	„	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	80-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	$1.00-1.20
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	10-12
Quail	„	20-25
Snipe	„	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-40
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	4-5
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	10-15
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	11-12
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	5-8
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	10-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Peas	„	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.80
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.60
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	„	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for April 4, 5, 6.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"ROMANCE OF THE SEA"
Well acted Photo-play in Two Parts.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest War Incidents.

"WIFFLES' FAMILY INTRIGUE"
A film with M. Prince in one of his inimitable comedy characters.
IN TWO PARTS.

"FAST MAIL DANGER"
Hazards of Helen Railroad Series.

"HIS UNCLE'S WINE"
Pathe humorous comedy

"THE SAILORS' PRACTICAL JOKE"
An amusing comedy.

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 4th, 5th and 6th April, 1916

"THE EMIGRANT'S PROGRESS"
Interesting

"THEODORA"
Drama in Three Parts

"HER SWEETHEART'S MAMMA"
Keystone Comedy

MISS HELEN GALARDI
In New Songs

"A HALTED CAREER"
Keystone Comedy

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TUESDAY, April 4th

COMPLETE NEW PROGRAMME
SHOWING
Selected New Pictures
Including
"THE ANGEL OF THE HOME"
Drama in Three Parts

Last Three Nights
of
THE GREAT CHALBERT

Popular Prices

FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENT

Societe Dramatique Francaise
In aid of Crippled French Soldiers
Cinderella. A Fairy Tale
Opera by Massenet in four acts
LYCEUM THEATRE
APRIL 3 and 5
and
Saturday Next, the 8th, at 9 p.m.
Matinee, Thurs. Next, 6th, 4 p.m.
Booking at
Messrs. Moutrie & Co.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, The 4th, 5th and 6th April.

1.— *"HOME OF SEALS."*
An Educational Film
2.—*"ONE TOUCH OF NATURE."*
Interesting Comedy
3.— *"THE BOWERY BOYS."*
A Highly Amusing Keystone Comedy
4.— *"CRUCIBLE OF FATE."*
Very Interesting Drama In Two Parts.
5.— *"MODERN MYSTERY."*
A Very Interesting Comic
6.—*"TWENY MINUTES OF LOVE."*
A Very Laughable Chaplin's & Mabel's Comedy

Dress Circle Seats .. ...30 Cents.
Two Performances Every Night.
From 7.30 to 9.30
9.30 to 11.30

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE:

Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., *President.*	
A. W. Burkill	E. V. Hobbs, M.R.C.V.S.
L. Midwood	H. Tiefenbacher
E. O. Cumming	Capt. G. Rabier
Dr. H. Fresson	O. M. Green
E. R. Hooper	J. K. Tweed
Col. C. D. Bruce	
K. J. McEuen	

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same t undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance office.

D. V. WANOSTROCHT,
Actins Hon. Secretary & Treasu

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Apr. 4	P.M.	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A. T. Co.
8	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
9	5.00*	Seattle	Hado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
" 15	...	New York	Netherby Hall	Br.	Jinks	S. Tomes
" 21	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
" 21	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
" 21	P.M.	Tacoma	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	Saitow	A. T. Co.
23	5.00*	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Herri	N. Y. K.
" 28	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
May 1	noon	Seattle	Shidzuoka Mart	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
" 9	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap	Togo	A. T. Co.
" 10		Tacoma	Mexico Maru	Jap.		A T Co
" 10		San Francisco etc.	Fessie Dollar	Br.	Abernethy	Dollar Co.
" 21	noon	Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
" 20		San Francisco	Floridian	Br.		Dodwell
June 4	noon	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N Y K
12	noon	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shimobe	N Y K
16	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
Sept. 1	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Apr 4	noon	Nagasaki Moji	Hakusi Maru	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.
5	D.L.	Moji, Kobe etc.	Namsang	Br.	Gilroy	J. M. & Co
6	1.00	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	Saito	N. Y. K.
7	P.M.	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus	Heikel	Rus. V. F.
7	P.M.	Nagasaki, Moji	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C P O S
" 8	12.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Hirano Maru	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
" 8	2.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	Yasuhara	N. Y. K.
23	noon	Kobe Yokohama	Porthos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M M
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Apr 7	D.L.	London via Cape	Teiresias	Br.	Beale	B. & S.
17	..	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	P. & O.
19	10.30*	London via Cape	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Irisawa	N. Y. K.
26	D.L.	London via Cape	Nelcus	Br.	Maclean	B. & S.
" 30	8.30*	London via Cape	Hirano Maru	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
May 1	..	Marseilles, London	Namur	Br.	Collyer	P. & O.
1	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Tencer	Br.	Yarwood	B. & S.
4		London via Cape	Katori Maru	Jap.	Kon	N. Y. K.
" 10	P.M.	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M M
" 10	..	London via Ports	Glenlffer	Br.	McGregor	G. L. & Co
" 25	..	Marseilles, London	Nankin	Br.	Manley	P. & O.
" 24	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Cordillere	Fr.	Mages	Cie M. M.
" 29	..	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	Hen'ington	P. & O.
June 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	Cie M M
" 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie. M. M.
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Apr 4	11.00*	Amoy	Tamsui	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.
4	11.00*	Swatow	Holbow	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.
4	11.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
5	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
5	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br.	Bichard	J. M. & Co.
" 6	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.S.N.Co
5	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwanglee	Chi.	McArthur	C.M.S.N.Co
6	noon	Wuhu, Canton	Kwangse	Br.	Perkins	B. & S.
8	12.30	Hongkong	Awa Maru	Jap.	Inatsu	N. Y. K.
6	P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am.	Thompson	C.M.S.S. Co
6	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meathrel	B. & S.
" 9	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co
" 9	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
" 11	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br	Eady	B. & S.
" 13	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Apr 4	3.00	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.
4	11.30*	Dairy	Sasaki Maru	Jap.	Ueto	S. M. R.
5	11.00*	Antung	Chungking	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
5	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	Br.	Heppell	KaiLanM.A.
5	11.00*	Newchwang	Hunan	Br.	Macdonald	B. & S.
7	1.30	Dairy	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. K.
7	P.M.	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus	Heikel	R. V. F.
8	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Pingtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
11	3.00	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Shenking	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.
16	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenlffer	Br.	McGregor	Glen Line
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Apr 4	M.N	Hankow, etc.	Kuiwo	Br.	Sellar	S. M. & Co.
4	M.N	do	Wuchang	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
" 4	M.N	do	Tachang Maru	Jap.	Hosokawa	N. K. K.
4	M.N	do	Changon	Br.	Tindall	G & Co.
" 5	M.N	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	Mellwain	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 5	M.N	do	Tatung	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
" 5	M.N	do	Siangyang M.	Jap.	Scott	N. K. K.
6	M.N	do	Kutwo	Br.	Gibb	J.M. & Co.
" 6	M.N	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
" 6	M.N	do	Kiangyo	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.S.N.Co
" 7	M.N	do	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	Ueda	N. Y. K.
7	M.N	do	Tuckwo	Br.	Phillip	S. M. & Co.
" 7	M.N	do	Luenyi	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
8	M.N	do	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	Yasaki	N. K. K.
" 8	M.N	do	Kinling	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
" 10	M.N	do	Talee Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
" 11	M.N	do	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	Takano	N. K. K.
" 13	M.N	do	Yobyang Maru	Jap.	Kurikawa	N. K. K.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Apr 2	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	1274	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Apr 2	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi	Edgren	Ningshao	N.S.C.W.
Apr 2	Hankow	Kiwo	1786	Br.	Sellar	S. M. & Co.	H W
Apr 2	Hankow	Tachang Maru	1681	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.	L P D U W
Apr 2	Hankow	Wuchang	1924	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.	C N C W
Apr 2	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Tindall	Geddes & Co	N.S.C.W.
Apr 3	N'chwang	Hunan	1143	Br.	Macdonald	B. & S.	W T W
Apr 3	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	Meathrel	B & S	W T W
Apr 3	Dairy	Sakaki Maru	2986	Jap.	Satoh	S. M. R. Co	W W
Apr 3	Japan	Kumano Maru	3154	Jap.	Yawamoto	N Y K	W S W.
Apr 3	Hankow	Siangyang M.	2335	Jap.	Scott	N K K	N.Y.K.W.
Apr 3	C'wangtao	Burrumbeet	156	Br.	Heppell	K M A	K.M.A.W.
Apr 3	Japan	Chikuzen Maru	2578	Jap.	Yasuhara	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Apr 3	Chefoo	Hsinchi	1395	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.S.N.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 3	Japan	Manila Maru	6032	Jap.	Kobayashi	A T Co	
Apr 3	Swatow	Chungking	934	Br.	Monkman	B. & S.	
Apr 3	Cruise	Brooklyn					

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr 2	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	2808	Jap.	Takano	N K K
2	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	1221	Br.	Davies	B. & S.
2	Chefoo, Newchwang	Feiching	980	Chi.	Saines	C.M.S N Co
2	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsiuming	1956	Br.	Mackinnon	C.M.SN.Co
2	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	Murray	N. S. N Co
2	Borneo	Kanagawa Maru	3867	Jap.	Nojiri	N. Y. K.
2	Europe	Kitano Maru	5282	Jap.	Cope	N. Y. K.
2	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	Stewart	C.M.N.S.Co
2	Japan	Maricopa	4418	Br.	Bolin	A. P. Co.
2	Liverpool	Machaon	4277	Br.	Govan	B & S.
2	Hankow, etc.	Ngvakie	1719	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.
2	Tientsin	Otowa Maru	877	Jap.	Syodo	N.K.K
2	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	1758	Br.	Nor'combe	B. & S.
2	Japan	Fukaosan Maru	1230	Jap.	Gillespel	M. B. K.
2	Chinwangt o	Voland	1114	Nor.	Hubbert	K. M. A.
2	Chinwangtao	Yeijo Maru	1577	Jap.	Muro	F. & Co.
2	Wakamatsu	Yodo Maru	1350	Jap.	Hashimoto	F. & Co.
3	Hankow, etc.	Siangkiang M.	580	Jap.	Honjo	N. K. K.
3	Japan	Sakaki Maru	754	Jap.	Kushida	S. S.
3	Hankow	Wakamatsu M.	1722	Jap.	Shimizu	M.B.K.
3	Chinwangtao	Heiwa Maru	1484	Jap.	Toyama	K M A
3	Bombay	Malta	6064	Br.	Talbot	P. & O.
3	Vladivostock	Keeman	5871	Br.	Collister	B. & S.
3	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	Miller	C.M.S.N.Co
3	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2368	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
3	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	Edgren	N. S. N. Co

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr 3	Wakamatsu	Awyo Maru	1345	Jap.	Yamamoto	FurikawaCo
3	Seattle	Manila Maru	6032	Jap.	Kobayashi	A. T. Co.
3	Chinwangtao	Atsuta Maru	1347	Jap.	Onodera	N. Y. K.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tachang Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Tuesday, April 4, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Siangyang Maru, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday, April 5, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The str. Persia Maru, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Sunday, April 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Japan

FOOCHOW.—The Str Hsinchi, Capt. W. B. C. Wilks will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M S. N. C.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwanglee, Capt. McArthur will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Possage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will leave on Tuesday, April 11. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will leave on Tuesday, April 11. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The China Mail Steamship Company, Ltd.'s s.s. China sailed from San Francisco on March 17, via Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki, and is due to arrive here on or about April 6.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.C. s.s. Namsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

Silk carried by the N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura Maru which sailed hence on February 3 arrived at New York on the 29th ultimo at 4 p.m.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Amoy for Wenchow and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinyu left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Chefoo for Shanghai via Tsingtao at 6 p.m. on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Chipshing left Weihaiwei for Hongkong and Canton on Friday at noon.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chingwangtao for Shanghai on Saturday, and is expected to arrive here today.

The N.Y.K. American Line s.s. Awa Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Sunday, and may be expected to arrive at the Wayside wharf today about noon. This steamer will be despatched for Hongkong on Thursday, April 6.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Neleus left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday morning.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
	Apr. 3	Cruise	Brooklyn**		9215	20		
S N B	Dec. 2	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3216	17	313	Fowel
i e	Feb. 12	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
P.&O.R.I	Oct. 27	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b.	1897	12	207	Brotherton
YTPDW	Mar. 21	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	200	2	30	King

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels in Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	U S A
Apr 1	Japan	Anyo Maru	1345	Jap.	Taniyama	F. Co.	
Apr 1	C'wangtao	Atsuta Maru	5184	Jap.	Onodera	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4284	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	S VII
Apr 1		Brodeliffe		Br.			
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus	Tarabuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Mar 28	Hankow	Chienchang	889	Chi.	Kyle	F S N Co	N.S.C.W.
Apr 2	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Tindall	Geddes & Co	N.S.C.W.
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2887	Ger.	Voerbeak	H. D. & Co.	U S A
Apr 1	Dairy	Dainigonzan M.	1140	Jap.	Tanaka	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W
Apr 1	C'wangtao	Denbigh Hall	3211	Br.	Hay	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co.	10 p.
Mar 28	Japan	Fukuju Maru	1242	Jap.	Kokubu	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W
Apr 1	Yangtze	Foochow	1994	Br.	Owen	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Apr 1	Amoy	Feiching	1980	Chi.	Baines	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 1	Chefoo	Hsiaming	1428	Chi.	Mackinnon	C.M.S.N.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 1	Chefoo	Hsinkong	1284	Chi.	Halkett	C.M.S N Co	Y K B W.
Apr 1	Foochow	Hasan	887	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 1	Japan	Hakusi Maru	1434	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Apr 2	Swatow	Holbow	996	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.	C.N.C.W.
Feb 4	Singapore	Isiami	1608	Br.	Watson	Meller & Co	Y T P D
Mar 31	Japan	Kyodo Maru	1187	Jap.	Kusunoki	S. S.	
Apr 1	Hankow	Kiangsin	2101	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.S.N Co	K.L.Y.W.
pr 1	Takao	Keelung Maru		Jap.	Narahashi	N K K	
Apr 1	Chefoo	Koonshing	1333	Br.	Wright	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Apr 2	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	McArthur	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 2	Japan	Kumi Maru	2422	Jap.	Chiba	T. T. Co.	
Apr 2	Japan	Kaiko Maru	996	Jap.	Yenoke	M.B.K.	M.B.K.W.
Apr 2	Chefoo	Kungping	1724	Chi.	Howie	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 1	Hankow	Luenho	1785	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co	S H W
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Ratke	Melchers	N G L B I
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Lehmann	Melchers	N G L B I
Mar 29	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	Lyons	S. Oil Co.	S O C W
Apr 2	Hongkong	Mishima Maru	5270	Jap.	Wada	N. Y. K.	
Apr 2	C'wangtao	Otaru Maru	1249	Jap.	akahashi	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W.
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	Peterson	G. N. T. Co.	S p.
Mar 25	Ningpo	Robert Poizat	747	Am.	Aldequer	Poizat	O W S B
July 30	Takutao	Sikiang	840	Ger.	Arndt	B. A. L.	Int. D W.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	6446	Aus	Martinolich	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shahun	495	Chi.	Ching	S N Co	KNDW
Feb 1	Dairy	Shanghai	270	Jap.	Gamo	Meller & Co	Y T P D
Mar 27	Cruise	Store Nordiske	659	Dan	Christiansen	G.N.T.Co.	S p
Apr 2	Hongkong	Siam	3311	Dan.	Hansen	S. E. A.	C M E W.
Apr 2	Hankow	Suiwo	1203	Br.	Sellar	B. & S.	H W
Mar 29	Hankow	Tachi Maru	1285	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.	L.P.D.W.
Mar 31	C'wangtao	Tyer	1492	Aus.	Condaraki	K M A	K.M.A.W.
Apr 1	Swatow	Tamsui	949	Br.	Cowan	B & S	W T W
Apr 1	Chefoo	Tungchow	1263	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.	W T W
Apr 2	Hankow	Tachang Maru	1681	Jap.	Kurikawa	N. K. K.	L P D U W
Mar 18	C'wangtao	Vestfold	1172	Nor.	Bentelsen	K. M. A.	Y T P D
Apr 3	Hankow	Wuchang	1480	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.	CNCW
Mar 22	Hankow	Yungshin	1468	Chi.	Jones	N. S. N. Co	Y T P D W
Apr 1	Hankow	Yobyang Maru	1957	Jap.	Takeshita	N. K. K.	N.Y.K.W
Apr 1	Hongkong	Yingchow	1049	Br.	Jones	B. & S.	W T W

DOLLAR S. S. LINE

Pacific Service

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. Bessie Dollar . . . . . About May 10

Will accept cargo for San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

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Telephone 2331.

C. P. O. S. LTD.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Japan....	Apr.	7
Empress of Asia	,,	21
Monteagle	,,	28
Empress of Russia ..	May	19
Empress of Japan....	June	3
Empress of Asia	,,	16
Monteagle	July	1
Empress of Russia ..	,,	14
Empress of Japan....	July	29
Empress of Asia	Aug.	11
Empress of Russia ..	Sept.	9

For further information, apply to
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Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.
To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Apr. 11
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	May 9
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 3
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 23
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 9

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Apr. 28
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	May 28
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July. 11
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.
THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase. SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to
THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*
Telephone No. 3229. 53, Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. Co. Ltd

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
APRIL 21, JUNE 26, SEPT. 1.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
APRIL 6. JUNE 12 AUG 18

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
'PHONE 4773. FIRST FLOOR, UNION BLDG

Business and Official Notices

5½% Russian Internal Short Termed Loan of 1916
FOR
Rbls. 2,000,000,000

SUBCRIPTION to the above loan will be opened in Russia from the 28th of March till the 5th of May inclusively.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan is redeemable at par on the 1st February, 1926, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly, on the 1st of February and 1st August, Russian style.

As interest on the above Loan runs from the 1st-14th of February, it must be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Shanghai and its Branches in China and Japan are ready to accept applications for the above named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advance against the scrip.

I. JEZIERSKI,
Manager.
9189

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.
8883

Special Announcement

THE undersigned for several years has been engaged in investigating and manufacturing the best chloride of lime (used particularly for purifying water) and has earned a reputation far and wide. Recently it has been learned that some shameless persons have taken our name, disguising their inferior quality of goods, and selling to customers under the name of the undersigned. As the matter is of great importance as regards our reputation, the fact is therefore hereby especially announced to both our foreign and Chinese customers. Those who desire to buy from us the best lime, of which we have just received several different kinds, may come to our shop at 599 Nantou, of the native city, in the premises at the rear of the Sin Wu Tai Theatre. (華界十六鋪大街新舞臺後門).

HSEN MIOU COMPANY.
Nantou.
(南市生茂行啓)
9212

The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, No. 13, Nanking Road, on Monday, the 10th April, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 10th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
General Managers.
Shanghai, 25th March, 1916.
9172

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Do You Want Timber?

We have just received a large quantity of timber from California, such as Singapore Hard Wood and Red Wood, Bangkok Teak Squares. All kinds of planks are kept in stock, especially suitable for construction work, for Dock Cos. and Building Contractors.

For Cheapest Prices and Particulars
Apply to
YUEN ZANG LUMBER CO.,
1189, North Soochow Road,
SHANGHAI
9280

NOTICE

CHEMICAL ANALYSES of all kinds done. Address 7, Siccawei Road, or Telephone West 350.
9251-A-7

Arch Colonel Golf Ball at $1.20 each, $13.80 per doz.
Spalding Midget Ball at $1.25 each, $14.40 per doz
Braid's Special Ball at $1.00 each, $11.00 per doz
Captive Golf Ball at $2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.
A133, Szechuen Road,

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants .....
Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
Printer .....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary
6872

FOR SALE! CLEARANCE BARGAINS!!

Beginning Saturday, the 1st April

The China Lace Bazaar

Will Close Out at Great Reduction
THEIR LARGE STOCK
OF
HAND MADE ALL KIND LACES
AND
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
Do not miss this Chance for Bargains.
Remember, one week only

The China Lace Bazaar

1903, BUBBLING WELL ROAD (Nanking Road Bridge-Race Course Corner)
9143

WARLIKE PREPARATION STARTLES HOLLANDERS

Military and Naval Chiefs In Close Conference; May Be Outcome of Paris Talk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, March 31.—(Delayed).—Provisionally, no furloughs will be granted in the army or navy. The highest military and naval authorities were busily conferring this morning. There were also conferences between the Premier, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Director of the Queen's Cabinet and the President of the Second Chamber, it is understood with reference to a proposed secret session of the Second Chamber this afternoon.

Amsterdam, April 1.—The newspaper statements that all furloughs have been withdrawn and goods trains requisitioned is authoritatively denied. Otherwise, official circles are most reticent.

London April 2.—The Dutch newspapers, discussing the measures telegraphed yesterday, are agreed that they are not due to the sinking of the Tubantia and other vessels, but it is believed rather that they may be ascribed to the feeling that the war is entering on a new phase, imposing on Holland special vigilance. One journal surmises that they may be the outcome of the firm resolutions passed at the Paris conference.

Cable Communication With Britain Is Broken

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, April 2.—The Deutscher Ueberseedinst states: Reports from Amsterdam state that cable communication between Holland and England is interrupted. The Handelsblad, commenting on this interruption, states that, since several weeks, only one cable has been in service, while all the others were broken. The cause of the actual interruption is unknown and it is impossible to foresee the duration of the interruption.

According to further reports from Amsterdam, Holland, in consequence of the cable interruption, remains without news from the Entente countries. The Dutch papers contain no telegrams from Paris, London and Rome.

The German papers are commenting with the utmost reserve on reports from Holland, according to which soldiers on furlough have been called back and about other military measures taken.

Suining Taken; Hungchiang Back

(Continued from Page 1)

over to the Government by the quintuple syndicate as surplus derived from the salt revenue.

Death of Gen. Chang Chin-yao

From a reliable source we learn that the Yunnan troops, after capturing Kiangan, Nanchi and Nachi in Southern Szechuen, have now captured Luchow. In Chinese circles last night it was reported that General Chang Chin-yao, Commander of the troops fighting in the region of Nachi and Luchow, has died of wounds received from a bomb. The report says that he lost a leg as the result of the explosion, from the effects of which the General was unable to recover.—*Peking Gazette.*

The Shanghai Nippo says that Tsen Chun-hsuan is reported to have left Tokio for the west a few days ago.

Riots In Shantung

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) carries the following reports:—

Tsinanfu, April 1.—The riots at Feicheng and Changching are becoming worse and the rioters have burnt the yamens, schools and the residences of local gentry and officials. They have also risen at Tangping, Tungah, Pingyin and Hsintai districts and the situation has become very serious. The Shantung authorities have sent troops and also despatched the Taoyin of Tsinanfu to try to suppress and appease them.

Tokio, April 2.—Acting Consul Owaku, who has been specially sent to Chengtu by the Japanese Foreign Office, reached Chengtu on March 29.

Since the independence of Kwangsi, that province has become the base of operations of the Southern forces and the most important position. The Japanese Foreign Office therefore decided to send Mr. Kihei Ota, the Consul at Newchwang, to Kwangsi.

Wilmington Lands Force

Peking, April 2.—On March 30th, the U.S.A. gunboat Wilmington entered Swatow and sent a landing party to guard the foreigners.

A Hongkong telegram reports:—

General Lu Jeng-ting, the Chiangchun of Kwangsi, after having concentrated his men at Wuchow and in the direction of Chinchow and Lienchow has demanded what the final decision as to the attitude of General Lung Chi-kwang, the Chiangchun of Kwangtung is and wants to know if he will join the righteous cause. The present post of General Lung Chi-kwang will be guaranteed by him even after the aim of the south-western provinces is attained and he therefore advises him to take up the same attitude as those provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi. Among the officers under General Lung Chi-kwang there are many who wish to join Kwangsi. From the general situation it is observed by both foreigners and Chinese that Kwangtung will finally be obliged to declare its independence.

A Canton telegram reports that Chinchow and Lienchow have officially declared their independence.

Nanking Independent

Travellers from Nanking last night reported that Nanking has declared independence.

Li Ping-shu's Advice

Li Ping-shu, who is one of the refugees in Japan, where he has been since the second revolution, has sent a lengthy letter to Messrs. Lu Cheng-hsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tsao Ju-ling, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and General Tong Chai-li, former Acting Minister of the General Staff, asking them to advise Yuan Shih-k'ai to resign.

More Independence

Liangchow and Chingchow in Kwangtung have formally declared independence, according to reliable reports.

King George Donates £100,000 to War Fund

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 2.—The Keeper of the King's Privy Purse writes to Mr. Asquith that he has received the King's command to inform him that His Majesty has given instructions that £100,000 is to be placed at the disposal of the Treasury. "It is the King's wish that this sum, which he gives in consequence of the war, should be applied in whatever manner the Government deems best."

OFFICE FOR EARL GREY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 1.—Earl Grey has been appointed Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in succession to Lord Chelmsford.

SEAPLANE DISABLED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, March 31.—A British seaplane, with three aviators, was found floating near Nekel, with its engines disabled. It has surrendered.

S.S. RANGATIRA ASHORE

Reuter's Service

Capetown, April 1.—The Shaw Savill liner Rangatira, from England, bound for New Zealand, went ashore on Robben Island, 15 miles from Capetown, in a heavy fog. Efforts are being made to get her off.

Cinderella

Last night another full house paid its tribute to the excellent production that Madame Thue has given to Shanghai.

The first performance on Saturday night was free from blemish and yet last night the principals had all acquired that confidence which gets right over the footlights and scores heavily.

One of the greatest improvements on the opening night was the work put in during Act 2. Miss Cowen's part as Prince Charming was particularly noteworthy. Both her singing and acting were a tremendous advance upon her first appearance.

The dancing again was highly appreciated and the lighting effects were so well executed that both scenery and costumes were shown up to really fine advantage.

On Saturday night the total amount netted was $9,600 which is something like a record. The beautiful lighting effects already referred to are due to a great extent to Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co. who are supplying all the electrical appliances free. A matinee is advertised for Thursday and another performance for Saturday.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 56.2 and the minimum 44.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 57.0 and 49.1.

WHAT THEY GOT

Papke got $1,500 to fight Ketchel, who received $9,500.

Wolgast got $2,500 to fight Nelson, who received $14,000.

Willard got nothing to fight Johnson, who received $30,000. Willard left Havana owing $10,175.

Johnson got $5,000 to fight Burns, who received $30,000.

Jeffries got $2,500 to fight Fitz, who received $40,000.

Ritchie got $3,000 to fight Wolgast, who received $15,000.

Welsh got nothing to fight Ritchie who received $25,000.

Fitz got $1,000 to fight Jack Dempsey for middleweight title.

RACING AT KIANGWAN

The International Recreation Club announce the card for their usual two-day Easter meeting, which will take place on Saturday and Monday, 22nd and 24th instant, at Kiangwan.

There are nine races for each day, with some big prize money offered and it is certain that the club will get bigger and better entries than they did for the meeting of a week back. Saturday's card includes a maiden steeplechase of two miles and a griffins' handicap over a mile and a quarter.

There is some extra money on Monday for an open handicap and another interesting race will be a 2½ mile handicap steeplechase.

The Club further calls for entries, which will close next Saturday, for the Gymkhana Derby of $1,500, to be run at a meeting some time in June. It is limited to 1916 griffins.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles				Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking			8.44	18.53
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.		5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.		5.03	15.53
						Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.		4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2					Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Peking-Mukden Line			
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden		arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.							
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East		dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East		arr.	1.10	1.10
						Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central		dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221				8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Tsinanfu	dep.	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.65	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.10	10.02
17.46	9.03	421	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.15
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
		0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00		dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.10	198	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsingchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsingchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang..	8.09		9.31	10.56	1.28	4.05	6.00	
Kunshan	8.51		10.23	11.52		4.54	7.00	
SOOCHOW .. arr	9.10		10.34	12.43	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
dep	9.20		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
dep	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
dep	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
dep	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr	3.04	11.00	6.13		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..		..	..
NANKING ..dep.	7.30			8.23	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.40	0.48
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.50	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.26		6.28	
dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.33
dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			2.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep.	12.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan .. arr.	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang .. dep.	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.42
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.56	9.55	12.13	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) **Woosung to Shanghai—Up**

MILES.	STATIONS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	MILES.	STATIONS.	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6.30	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45		WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10.45	1.15	2.49	4.19	6.00	8.25
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3.39	5.34	7.54	6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.47
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15	10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ....dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	2.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.56	10.06	11.40	4.13	5.56
Ka Shai.....		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.46	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.27	5.56	
Yeh Zah..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.53	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	9.20	9.25	3.10	3.30
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.14	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.30
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10 02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.10				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.06	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

To sell within their Salesroom at No. 135-136a, Szechuen Road,

ON

Wednesday, the 5th inst.

at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Brass Mounted Bedsteads, Bed Room Suite with Bevelled Edged Mirror, Dining Chairs, Tables, Book Cases, Cabinets, Escritoires, Carpets, Rugs, Brass Mounted Iron Fenders, Ornaments, Blankets, Comforters, etc., etc., etc.

also

Two Kodaks

One Oliver Typewriter (nearly new)

Three Gramophones and records.

ON VIEW NOW.

KIANGWAN RACES

27th Gymkhana Meeting

22nd and 24th April, 1916

Entries for all events close at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 8th April, 1916, at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road.

THE GYMKHANA DERBY: This Race comes off some time in June, 1916, and the exact date will be announced later. Entry closes on the 8th April, 1916, at the Club House.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the Secretary.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
International Recreation Club.

9292

Tennis Balls 1916.

Messrs. Boyes, Bassett & Co. are shortly to receive a large stock of tennis balls.

Price $9.00 per doz.

No extra postage to Outports. Orders now received.

35 NANKING ROAD.
Tel. No. 1922.

9267

FOR SALE

A FIRST-CLASS English VIOLIN, manufactured by the well-known maker BROCH. Mellow tone, excellent for concert work.

Apply to
E. STA. MARIA,
1st Violin, Astor House Hotel Orchestra.

9282

REMOVAL NOTICE

THE undersigned have moved their offices to the ground floor of the UNION BUILDING, Canton Road.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.

9259

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

"ELEPHANT HEAD"

Pilsener Beer

AT ALL BARS

and

IN MOST HOMES.

It is the Beer

FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

The rich, creamy "Head" that tops off each glass is your guarantee that this beer is fresh.

Most important of all IT IS PURE.

Brewed and bottled especially for and guaranteed by

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

72, Szechuen Road

The Event of the Season!

Hill & Co's. "Grand Bazaar"

Opens on Monday, April 3, 1916

AT No. 8, NANKING ROAD.

(Opposite Lane, Crawford & Co.)

And Offers for 12 Days Only $40,000 of New Goods

For Spring and Summer

At Pre-War Prices!!!

The goods include:

Bed Linen: Sheeting, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bedspreads, Mosquito Netting, Blankets, Counterpanes, etc.

Table Linen: Irish Linen Table Cloths and Serviettes, Superior Damask, Napkins, Tapestry Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners, Tray Cloths, Duchess Sets, etc.

Curtains, Towels, etc.: Bath and Face Towels, Bath Sheets, Bath Robes, Bath Mats, Pantry Glass and Kitchen Towelling, Huckaback Towels, Swiss Lace Curtains, Curtain Material, etc.

New Season's Dress Fabrics: Voiles, Serges, Poplins, Holland Linens, Koro, Silkine, Zephyrs, Ginghams, Blousing, etc.

White Goods: Piques, Drills, Fine Ducks, Lawns, Nainsooks, Longcloths, Madapolams, Swiss Muslin, etc.

W. B. Corsets: 1916 Models, NOFORM H. and H. H. for any figure.

Hose and ½ Hose: In pure silk, art silk, Lisle and Cotton, any size in all leading shades,

Footwear: In Black, Tan and Patent Leathers and Canvas, in all sizes for Ladies, Gents and children.

For Men's Wear: 7 kinds of Underwear, Shirts, Pyjamas, 1,600 Neckties, Linen and Soft Collars, Braces, Belts, 1,800 pairs Socks, Panama Hats, Straw Hats, etc.

For Children: Dresses, Frocks, Pinafores, Wash Suits, Tunics, Pelisses, Coats, Robes, Boots, Shoes, Sandals, Sox, Stockings, Ribbed Vests, Straw Hats, etc.

And 100's of other useful articles on which we save you from 20 to 60 per cent.

Remember! On the principle of "Small Profits—Quick Turnover" We offer you NEW GOODS at OLD PRICES

The Bazaar is open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

For 12 days only!

Commencing Monday, April 3, AT 8, NANKING ROAD.

9237

NOTICE

MR. JAMES L. COWEN has this day severed his connection with The Methodist Publishing House and is no longer authorized to sign for the firm.

WILLIAM H. LACY,
Manager.

March 31, 1916.

9249

The Kochien Transportation & Tow Boat Co. (1913), Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual General Meeting of the Kochien Transportation & Tow Boat Coy. (1913), Limited, will be held at the Palace Hotel, Nos. 1 and 2, Nanking Road, on Monday, the 10th April, 1916, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 3rd to the 10th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Shanghai, 22rd March, 1916.

9171

Good News

No reason to worry about starting and lighting this winter. Willard Service eliminates worry on your part. Put it up to us.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

TSINGTAO

Summer Season, 1915.

For nicely furnished houses, flats and rooms please apply as soon as possible, stating particulars as to number of rooms and accommodation wanted, to

ZIJLSTRA AND COMPANY.
TSINGTAO.

Do You Want To Sell Your Car?

There will be a Special Issue of THE CHINA PRESS on Sunday week, April 9, consisting of about 40 pages, divided into four sections—News, Sporting, Spring Fashions and Automobile. The Automobile Section will contain 16 pages, and space will be reserved in this for private advertisers who may wish to dispose of their cars.

The advertisements will be given good display, and the charge for a single column 2½ inch announcement will be Mex. $2.50.

Advertisements will be received up to and including Wednesday, the 5th prox.

NOTICE

The 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic (1915).

The Public are hereby notified that the second payment of the 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic (1915) will fall due on the 12th of April of this year. The detailed regulations governing the payment of interest of the said loan have been published in the **Government Gazette.** Pamphlets containing these regulations may be obtained on application to the establishments authorised for the payment of interest. The following is a summary of the Regulations.

1. Payment of interest commences on 12th April, 1916.
2. Organs in China authorised to pay interest:—
   (a.) All Magistrates' Yamens.
   (b.) The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications.
   (c.) The reliable agents of the above-mentioned two Banks.

3. Organs in foreign countries authorised to pay interest:—(a.) All Chinese Legations, Chinese Consulates, and all Offices of the Chinese Resident Commissioners. (b.) Branch Offices of the Bank of Communications. In foreign towns where no such branches exist, foreign banks are authorised to pay interest. (c.) All Chinese Chambers of Commerce, Guilds, and Public Organs organised by Chinese.

4. Method of claiming interest. When claiming interest, the bondholder must cut down the matured coupons and present them at any of the above-mentioned organs. The said organs after examining the coupons will then pay the interest and keep the coupons so paid. But holders of $1,000 bonds or $10,000 bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds must be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "big dollar" and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be fixed and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The cancelled coupons (No. 1) of each bond must be cut down at the time when the coupon No. 2 is presented for payment in cash or in payment of land tax, and to be handed over for cancellation together with coupon No. 2. The Public are requested to read the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest which are obtainable at any of the authorised organs above-mentioned.

By Order
THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS

9246

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

NOTICE

WE have this day established ourselves at Chefoo, North China, for the purpose of carrying on business in Raw, Waste, and Pongee Silks.

Our Mr. Ernest Casey is in charge of the new Branch and has our procuration.

A. ARNAUD-COSTE & R. V. DENT
Shanghai, Chefoo & London.

9289

The Shanghai Bon Marche

17 NANKING ROAD.

CLOSING UP BUSINESS SALE.

This establishment will shortly be closed, therefore the whole of the stock must be cleared regardless of cost; great reductions will be made, and goods marked at less than auction prices. Come early and get the best; you will not get this opportunity again.

Sale begins on MONDAY, 3rd April, 1916.

Taiping Rubber Estates, Limited (1913)

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders of the Taiping Rubber Estates, Limited (1913), that the Third Annual General Meeting will be held at the Palace Hotel on Wednesday, the 19th April, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 13th to the 19th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

9266

NOTICE

AS from January 1st, 1916, the vessels of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Royal Mail Steamship Line will be operated under the title of

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.,

as Managers and Agents for the Canadian Pacific Ocean Steamship Lines, and the "Allan" Line Steamship Company, Limited.

9268

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

APARTMENTS

TO LET, without board, a well-furnished room, bathroom (hot and cold water attached), with attendance; every convenience; breakfast if desired. Apply to 9, Kiukiang Road, 2nd floor.

9293-A-6

TO LET, large, well-furnished rooms, verandah and bathrooms attached, excellent cuisine, moderate price. No. 1, Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.

9264

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let, at 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

9230

LARGE well-furnished rooms with board, excellent food (cooking under personal supervision). Prices reasonable. Apply to Mrs. A. Abeles, 23, North Szechuen Road.

9211-A-4

KOREA, SEOUL: For comfortable, quiet, home-like and inexpensive accommodation, write to Mrs. Chas. Loeber.

9180

TO LET, at 7, Carter Road, excellent furnished bed-sitting rooms, facing south, with bathroom attached. Also well-furnished attic rooms, with or without board. Verandah, garden, telephone, tram station. Terms very moderate.

9080-A-17

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9261

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST, black Pekingese poodle, vicinity of Nanking Road. Reward if necessary. Please return to Box 39, THE CHINA PRESS.

9294-A-4

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, June 1st, six-roomed house, in French concession. Tennis court and garage. Rent Tls. 92.50; furniture if desired. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.

9225-A-5

SITUATIONS WANTED

GRADUATE AMERICAN Chemist is open for engagement. Analysis of Chinese commercial products a specialty. Apply to Box 27, THE CHINA PRESS.

9250-A-7

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, foreign nurse for infant, in American family, Antung. References required. Reply, stating age, health and experience, to Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.

9271-A-11

HELP WANTED, a girl or young lady, preferably one speaking German, to act as a companion to two small American children living near the French Park. Apply to Box 20, THE CHINA PRESS.

9235

EDUCATIONAL

LEARN ENGLISH by the latest and most successful method, taught by certificated English lady teacher. Apply to Box 40, THE CHINA PRESS.

9296-A-9

A YOUNG lady, with knowledge of Chinese, would like to teach a few pupils (beginners) for English. For particulars, apply to Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS.

9257-A-1-2-4-5

APARTMENTS WANTED

NEUTRAL subject seeks room (eventual boarding) in private family, in Western district. Apply to Box 38, THE CHINA PRESS.

9291-A-6

PEITAIHAO, July-August boarding wanted by German gentleman. Apply to Box 31, THE CHINA PRESS.

9262-A-5

WANTED an unfurnished flat of 2 or 3 rooms, centrally located. Apply to Box 30, THE CHINA PRESS.

9258

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, lady's wardrobe trunk, in perfect condition; hangs twelve dresses; can be seen at Palace Hotel, Room 306.

9272-A-5

EXCELLENT riding pony for sale or hire. Fast trotter. Price moderate. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.

9270-A-5

FOR SALE, a few Singer Sewing Machines at reasonable prices. Please call P.474, Nanking Road.

9252-A-9

FOR SALE, Sailing Yacht, a fast and comfortable boat, specially adapted to cruising on the "Ta-Hu," completely overhauled last fall, Cabin with two bunks. Ready for immediate use. Apply to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.

9242

FOR SALE, one 10 h.p. marine motor in excellent condition, complete with shaft and propellor, tools, spares, etc. For particulars, apply to Box 41, THE CHINA PRESS.

9297

FOR SALE, one 5 h.p. stationary motor, complete. For particulars apply to Box 42, THE CHINA PRESS.

9237

FOR SALE, Barred Plymouth Rock chicken eggs for hatching. No stock for sale. T. M. Wilkinson, Foochow.

8336

FOR SALE, rubber-tyred brougham, Tls. 150. Apply to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS.

9253-A-7